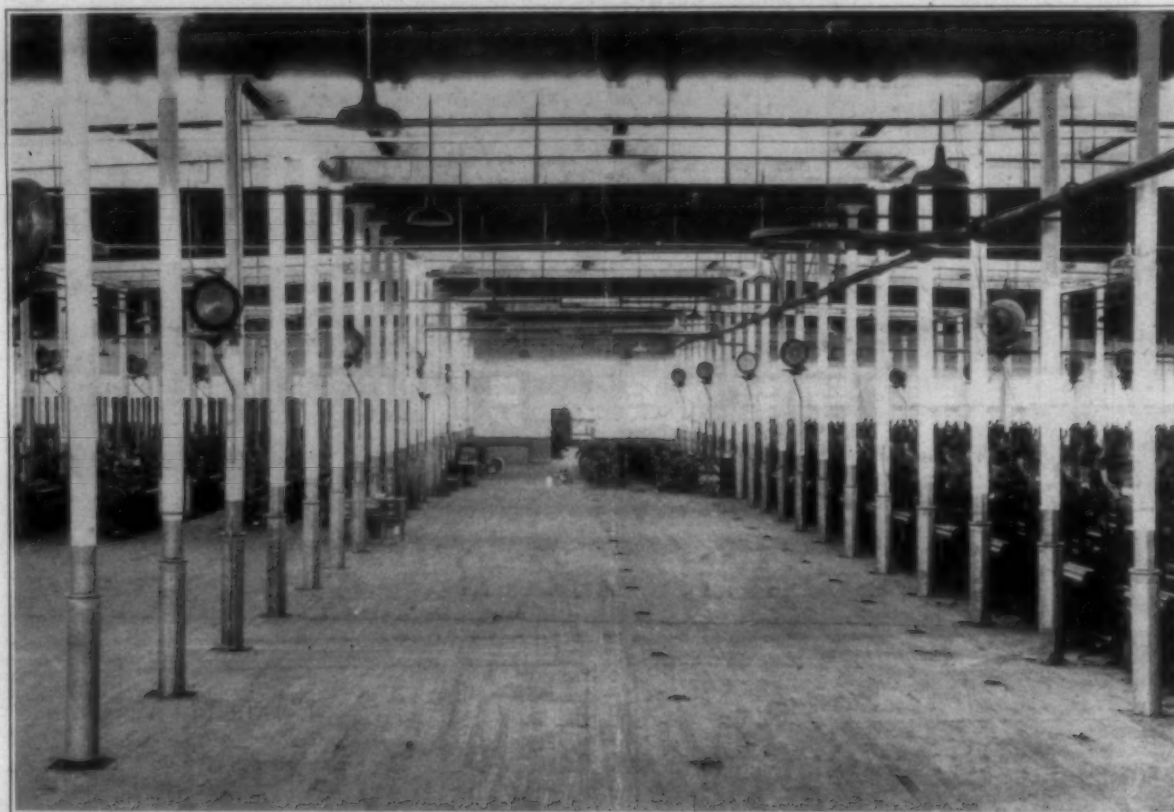


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924

NUMBER 4



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By adhering strictly to the business of building BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS, we are enabled to produce an equipment that will give unexcelled humidifying service.

Every part that goes into the BAHNSON Humidifier is made from the best material the market affords.

Every BAHNSON Humidifier is built under the direct supervision of men who specialize in building humidifiers.

Let us supply you with a "Better Humidifying Equipment."

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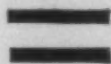
Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

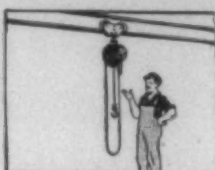
New York Office: 437 Fifth Ave.



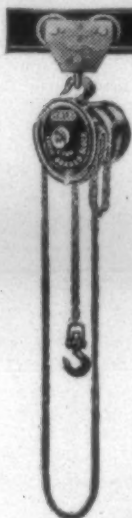
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One Man and a Yale Spur-Geared Chain Block on a beam trolley.



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The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
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Card Feeds	Condensers
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for Starching, Softening, Weighting, and Finishing
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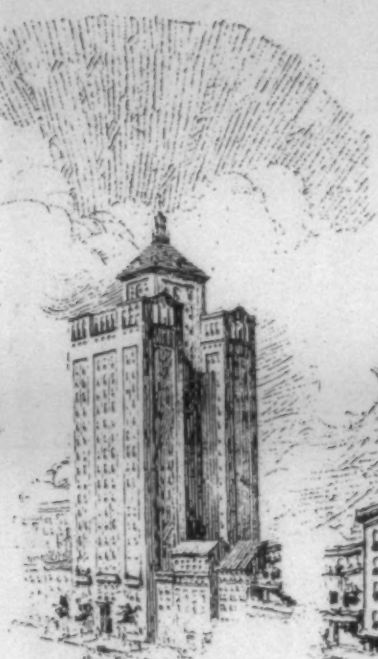
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ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES are monuments to the best ideals of refinement and distinction.

Collegiate atmosphere, the conveniences of ultra-modern equipment and the service of well-trained attendants attract university men from every section of the nation.

Their service accords with the ideals without taxing the means of college men.

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Rates: \$11 to \$25 per week
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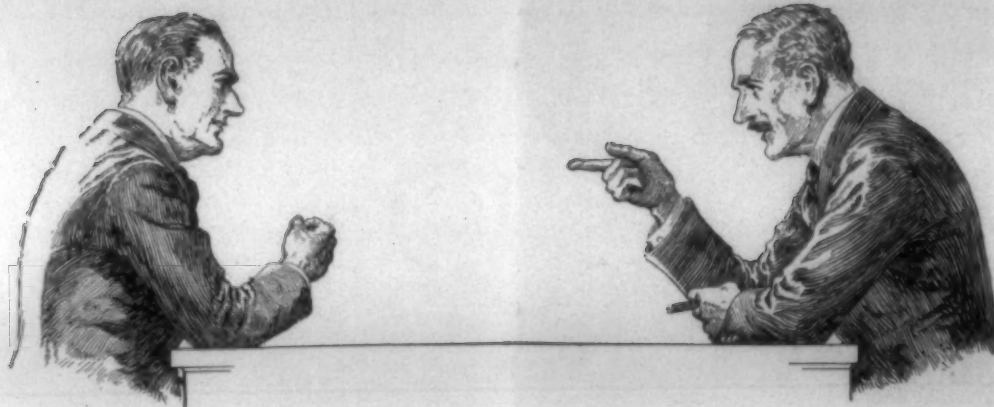


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Managing Director



"I tell you it's primarily an economy process, and I am skeptical about Quality."

—"and I tell you it is a Quality process, but the prices are probably too high for us."

We can settle this Argument

ALTHOUGH the success of the FRANKLIN PROCESS has made its originators, in little more than ten years, the largest job dyers of yarn in the United States, there have nevertheless grown up around it, in some quarters, certain misconceptions.

One man may have called on us for years to dye certain of the simpler, less costly colors and no others. Our prices have so pleased him that he has become a splendid "word of mouth advertiser" of Franklin Dyeing. He realizes he is also actually getting excellent quality in his dyeing, but his is a price proposition, and price is the chief thing he sees and talks about. Hence when speaking about it he unconsciously gives the impression that the FRANKLIN PROCESS is an economical, but not a quality method of dyeing.

Another man may have seen but never actually used our work at the quality end of the range. He has noted its outstanding superiority, and has jumped to the conclusion that such superiority must of necessity carry with it a higher price than usual. He becomes more or less a word of mouth advertiser for the Franklin Process, but in speaking a good word for it may, unwittingly, give the impression that it is used exclusively for the better grades of color.

Let us settle this argument. Here are the facts. We do all classes of dyeing from ordinary direct colors to the best. The Franklin Process dyes in a closed kier under pressure in a highly concentrated dye bath. The exceptional penetration obtained in this way almost inevitably results in unusually solid, even and brilliant colors,—the best results that can be obtained in any given class of dyeing. But the same principle that makes exceptional quality possible also saves time and eliminates waste, so that we are able to apply all classes of colors at prices no more than those charged for older, less efficient methods, and sometimes less.

**"FRANKLIN PROCESS"
MEANS BOTH
QUALITY AND ECONOMY**

The "proof of the pudding" lies in a moderate sized trial order, or in a sample pound of your yarn, dyed to your requirements, and accompanied by an estimate on quantities.

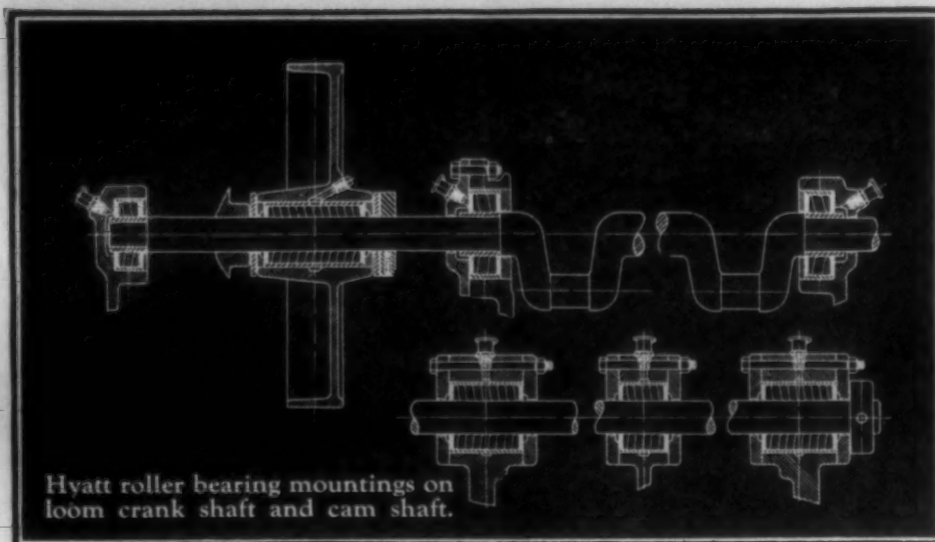
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SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
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FRANKLIN PROCESS.





Why Better Loom Bearings Are Paying Investments

THE use of looms equipped with Hyatt roller bearings insures lower operating costs, increased production and better cloth.

Lower operating costs result from lubrication saving, power saving and the elimination of bearing adjustments, repairs and replacements.

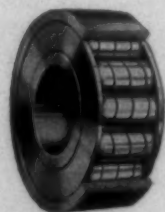
Increased production is the cumulative effect of continuous operation made possible by reduced

warp breakage and fewer loom repairs.

Better cloth is made possible through retaining shafts in permanent coordination, assuring proper beating up of the filling yarn and consequent even weaving.

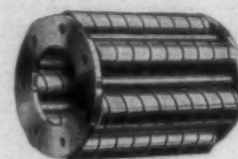
Specify Hyatt bearings on your looms. They yield these definite advantages and are investments that pay for themselves many times over.

New 50 page illustrated Textile Bulletin presents interesting data on looms and many other classes of textile machinery. Write for a copy.



Type of bearing used on loom crank shafts.

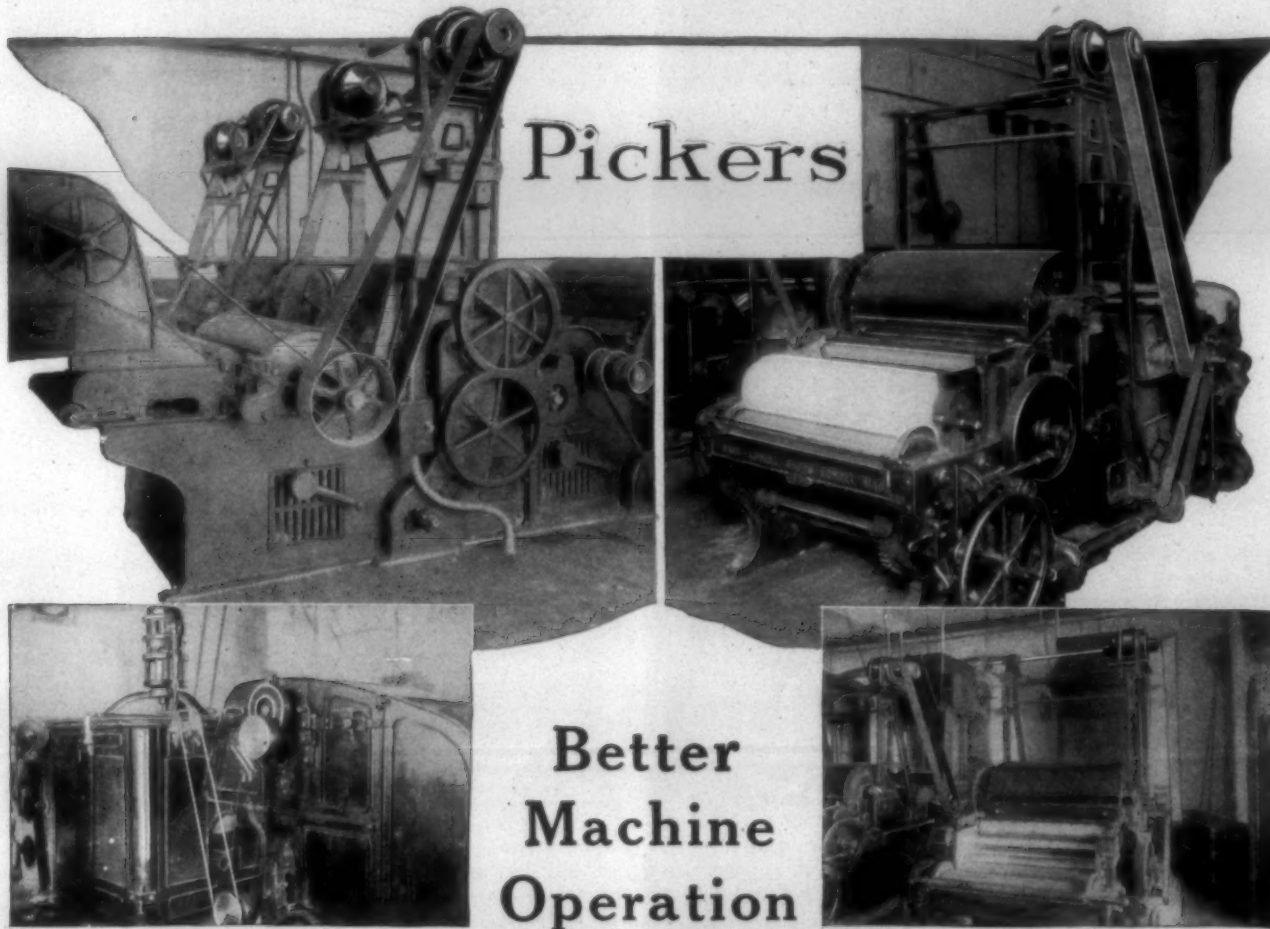
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE



Type of bearing used on loom cam shafts and rocker shafts.

Cotton

Use Individual Motor Drive



In the Picker Room individual motor drive produces economies by providing flexibility of operation, eliminating shafting load, and reducing the number of belts to a minimum.

G-E textile motors are specially designed for this service—are furnished with screened bearing heads; waste-packed, dust-tight bearings; and conduit terminal boxes. The insulation of the windings is moisture resisting, to avoid injury to motors from operation of sprinkler system in case of fire.

These motors are also designed for different methods of drive—with single shaft extension

and one pulley for single beater pickers; single shaft extension and two pulleys for 2-beater pickers; and double shaft extension with two pulleys and three bearings where the drive comes on opposite sides of the machine.

Vertical openers may be driven by direct-connected vertical motors when the machine speeds will permit.

G-E Picker Motors are available in sizes from 3-h.p. to 15-h.p., and have various speeds to suit the machinery speeds. Suitable G-E Controllers can also be furnished for any motor application.

General Electric Co.



Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911. AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924

NUMBER 4

Textile Europe—A Study in Contrasts

Edward T. Pickard, Chief, Textile Division, U. S. Department of Commerce.

ANY generalization of the position of the cotton textile industry of Europe is quite impossible. One sees unparalleled activity in one country, while a neighboring State a few hundred miles away is inactive and depressed. In fact, textile Europe is an interesting study in contrasts.

Naturally the size of the present cotton carry-over, the size of this season's cotton crop, and the prices which may prevail, are engrossing topics, and merchants and manufacturers throughout Europe are endeavoring to analyze the situation with a view to a reasonable appraisal of circumstances which may evolve during the present year. No one in Europe, however, whose opinion merits serious thought, ventures to predict cotton consumption or developments for the rest of the year. Naturally, the final answer rests in the purchasing power of the world's consuming public, and this equation is so inseparably bound with considerations of political and economic significance that a sound prognostication is impossible in the present period of flux and transition.

It is anticipated by many that a considerable stabilization in Europe will result from the adoption of the Dawes report by the London conference and that it may have a favorable bearing on Europe's consumption and on the industry in general.

British Textile Prosperity Dependent Upon Cotton Prices.

The textile industry in Great Britain, while experiencing slight improvements during the past year or so, is still far removed from a state of stability. In fact, consistent non-realization of expected or hoped-for decided improvement still keeps most of the British mills and merchants fighting a constant battle for even partial operation. Since England normally should export approximately 80 per cent of its cloth and yarn production, such exports going to countries of relatively low per capita purchasing power, the size of the world's cotton crop, and especially that of America, is of vital importance to Great Britain. Cotton price levels consequent to

the size of the world's cotton crop constitute a decided complement to its ability to produce and market cloths in quantities sufficient to insure a reasonable business. Merchants and manufacturers of textiles in England are concerted in their pronouncement that the only outlook for a resumption of measurable prosperity in the industry is premised upon cotton at a price enabling them to produce cloths to meet the pocketbooks of its large eastern consuming markets. This conclusion seems to be emphasized in their consistent takings of increasing quantities of low grade cottons from India, Latin-America, and elsewhere.

In the fine spinning and weaving sections, consuming principally Egyptian cotton, conditions are much better as the outlet is in the home markets and those countries of greater per capita purchasing power.

German Textile Prices Above World Levels.

Wholesale and retail prices of nearly all commodities in Germany appear to be measurably above average world levels. In textile lines a general appraisal of the situation indicates that while wages on a gold mark basis are considerably below pre-war, the selling price of cloths and textile commodities is approximately 80 to 100 per cent above pre-war. Such price levels make it extremely difficult to put German textile products into domestic consumption, and even more difficult to secure export outlets, especially when the production in other central and southern European countries is marketed at prices very much below those asked for similar goods in Germany. This situation is reflected in the German consumption of cotton and in the condition of employment and mill operation. Several sections of the German textile industry are hardly working 60 per cent, with a tendency for further curtailment. The situation is further complicated by extraordinarily high interest rates and the general uncertainty consequent to political and economic contingencies prevailing for some time past.

Polish Mill Operations Curtailed.

In many respects affairs in Poland parallel those of Germany. The recent establishment of its monetary system on a gold basis has entailed the prevalence of extremely high price levels, thereby signally curtailing home consumption and radically cutting its export outlets. Polish interest rates for financing mill and merchandising operations are fantastically high, labor is frequently demanding wage increases to meet the mounting costs of necessities, and unemployment has been increasing. In the meanwhile nearby States are supplying Poland's normal export markets with cloths at levels below those at which Polish mills are willing to sell. Very considerable stocks of cloths are said to exist, and the mills are believed to be operating hardly at 70 to 80 per cent of an 8-hour day, as against the former common mill practice of operating two or three shifts of 8 hours per day.

Customs Barriers Complicate Austro-Czechoslovak Textile Problems.

With the dismemberment of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the cotton textile industry of Austria received about 30 per cent of the spindles, but only 10 per cent of the looms of the old Empire, while Czechoslovakia inherited the greater proportion of looms. This unbalance of the spinning and weaving industry in these two countries continues to complicate matters, especially so since there appears to be little tendency to lower the customs barriers which make difficult the interchange of yarns and cloths. Instead of a revision downward, thus easing the trade, the tendency seems to be the other way, and reprisals are now being contemplated in the increase of duties on cloths to compensate for the maintenance of the duty levels on yarn. The prosperity of the cotton textile industry in these two countries depends to a considerable extent upon agricultural crop conditions in neighboring and secession States, and since the outlook has been fairly good strong hopes are

entertained for better business in forthcoming months.

French Textile Industry Doing Well.

On the whole, the textile industry in France is doing well. Employment is good, mills are well occupied and in good financial position, and consumption in domestic and export markets is fairly satisfactory. Some sections of the industry are doing better than others and it is not an uncommon experience for a mill to be booked with orders several months in advance. Like other countries, fluctuating prices of cotton, complicated by recent violent exchange movements in the franc, have tended to considerable confusion, but experience in previous similar situations has conduced to a gradual working out of such problems.

Italy Exporting Half of Its Cotton Yarn and Cloth Production.

A reasonable stabilization of the lira for the past two or three years has removed one of the complications in acquiring raw materials and merchandizing finished products, thus materially assisting in the present wholesome position of the Italian textile mills. Unemployment, except for normal so-called floating unemployment, does not exist; strikes for the past two years have been practically unknown; mills, generally speaking, are running to the limit of capacity; and, by special agreement with labor, some sections have been able to extend the daily period an extra hour. Many mills have orders for months ahead, while some are said to be booked through the balance of the year. Exports have been increasing, not alone to regular markets, but in replacement of goods formerly originating in such countries as Germany and Poland. While no actual current statistics on production and distribution exist, it is estimated by reliable Italian merchants and observers that Italy this year will export approximately 50 per cent of its total production. Cotton consumption has increased and the cotton year just ended reveals a consumption of all kinds of cotton exceeding that of any other period in history.

What You Will See At The Exposition

WITH all space in the main building of Textile Hall sold and the remaining available space in the Annex rapidly being taken, the Sixth Southern Textile Exposition will be easily the largest shown since the Exposition was started. W. G. Sirrine, head of the Exposition, states that the show this year will have 75 per cent more exhibits than in 1922, while there will be 50 per cent more floor space. The show will open October 20 and continue to the 25th.

Already all rooms available at the Greenville hotels have been reserved, but the housing committee, headed by Walter Goldsmith, will be able to provide accommodations for all visitors.

Advance descriptions of the various exhibits to be seen at the coming Exposition were begun in these columns two weeks ago. These descriptions will be continued until all exhibits have been described.

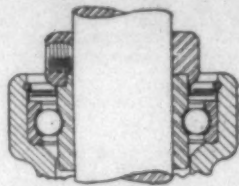
Fafnir Bearing Co.

In Booths Annex 209, 210 and 211 the Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn., will exhibit one of the most complete lines of ball bearing applications for textile mills ever shown in the South.

The Fafnir Company has specialized in every bearing problem common to the textile industry and they cordially invite visitors to call and see the rapid development of ball bearing applications for transmission and textile machines.

The Fafnir long inner ring bearing, driven by self-locking collars and protected by Fafnir patented mechanical dust seals is the basis around which the units are built.

Revolving shafting, equipped with ball bearings, will be exhibited, also sample applications for pickers,



cards, spinning frames, slashers, warpers, fans, blowers, loose pulleys, etc.

Experts will be in attendance to give information most willingly and

render assistance on bearing problems.

Link-Belt Co.

What promises to be one of the most interesting exhibits at the forthcoming Southern Textile Exposition, to be held in Greenville, October 20th to 25th, is that of the Link-Belt Co. The exhibit will be in charge of Harry Mitchell, engineer from the Philadelphia plant and silent chain, as efficient power transmission for textile mills, will be displayed in actual operation.

Charles Bond Co.

Charles Bond Co. will be located in Space 107 and their associate

company, Bond Foundry & Machine Company, manufacturers of transmission machinery, will be located in the adjoining space, No. 106.

They will have on display their Bondaron check straps, lug straps, bumper straps, harness straps, hold-up straps and a small stock of Bondaron solid round belting, as well as several full size butts of this Bondaron leather showing the stock before it is cut up into the finished textile leathers.

This leather no doubt will be of interest, as it differs very materially in appearance from the ordinary leather, in that it is a special tanned stock throughout, having the hides not having been lime dipped, as is the general practice in tanning out leather.

In addition to these leathers, they will have on display Bondex flat leather belting in rolls, as well as Mondex middlegrip endless cone belts.

They will also have a full line of various imported textile roller skins, including natural color English sheep skins, red Persian sheep skins, black dyed sheep skins, as well as two selections of real high quality imported calf skins.

Their Southern representative, Harold C. Smith, of Greenville, S. C., and John C. Turner, of Atlanta, Ga., will be in attendance, and C. Carter Bond will also be on hand a good part of the time.

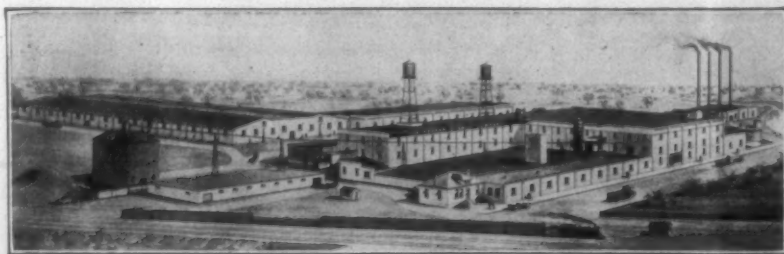
Poland Soap Works.

Poland Soap Works will make a display of the products manufactured by them, which includes especially ECO washing powder and
(Continued on Page 36)



Textile Hall, Greenville, where Southern Textile Exposition will be held.

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

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SOLID FACTS ABOUT SERVICE

"Service"—the word—is a term hackneyed by over-use. Service—the fact—is too important to be overlooked.

WESTINGHOUSE serves users of Westinghouse motors not only through the quality built into the product, but also through—

Expert Engineering Counsel, when desired, based both on thorough electrical knowledge and on practical experience with the varied requirements of industry.

Twenty-six Service Shops—so located as to be within a night's journey from any

industrial center, and equipped for either normal or emergency requirements.

Twenty-Nine Warehouses—carrying reserve stocks of motors of all popular ratings, as well as renewal parts which are immediately available.

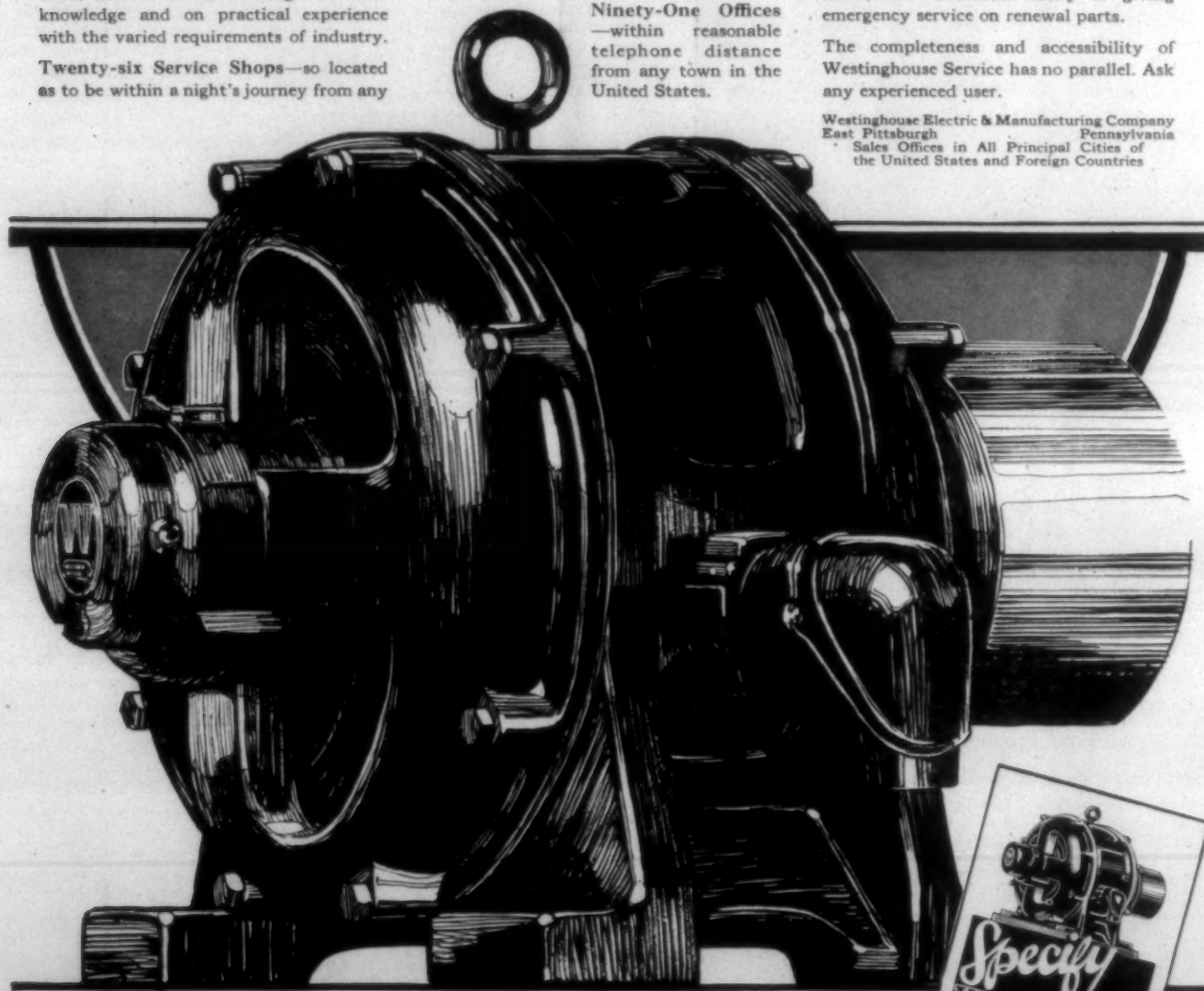
Ninety-One Offices—within reasonable telephone distance from any town in the United States.

Jobbers and Dealers Everywhere—authorized to sell Westinghouse products because they are *organized to serve* Westinghouse users.

An Ultra Modern Factory—at Homewood, Pa.—dedicated solely to giving emergency service on renewal parts.

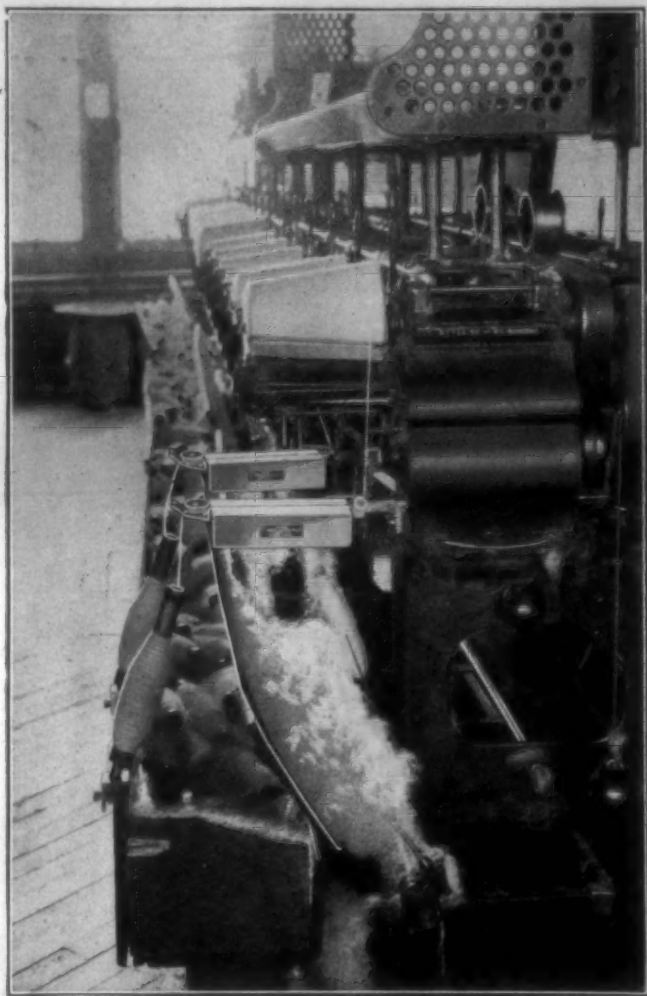
The completeness and accessibility of Westinghouse Service has no parallel. Ask any experienced user.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities of the United States and Foreign Countries



Westinghouse

Color Matching



Mr. Knitter—Do You Realize Your Loss From Waste?

How often do your knitting machines stop because of slubs—heavy and light spots in the yarn?

Do you know the loss of production from this cause? Do you know the amount in dollars and cents—that is, lost in waste that is thrown under the cutter's table due to cutting out holes through the use of imperfect yarn?

Do you realize the difference in production between running good yarn and bad yarn? With labor high, even the same percentage of waste in manufacturing becomes a heavier charge against your costs. Are you taking the best means of meeting this situation?

The successful men in the production of knitted textiles are those who, under the pressure of high prices, make use of the most effective methods of avoiding waste in manufacturing operations.

A Knitter can cut down waste in his plant and increase his production by using the best grade of yarn—that is, free as possible from imperfections. If a lower grade contains even one more imperfection to the mile of 30/1, it means fourteen more imperfections to the pound—fourteen thousand more imperfections to the thousand pounds; one thousand pounds is a small quantity to the user of yarn. Fourteen more imperfections is a severe handicap in the manufacture of any product.

You can positively cut down the waste in production by equipping your winder with the Eclipse Yarn Cleaning Device. By using this cleaner, any grade of carded yarn can be made a ninety per cent better knitting yarn. You cannot appreciate this fact until after you have used the Eclipse Yarn Cleaner.

If you knit direct from cones, take this vital matter up with your "spinner"—he can deliver you a better yarn.

Ask us to send you full information—or better still—we will send our representative to give you an actual demonstration upon your request. When you write, please mention the type of winder or spooler you use.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.

Makers of

Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine

THERE are countless books upon all technicalities dealing with the application of dyestuffs to the various fibres, but it is a well-known fact one would seek long and far to secure much information on the art of color matching. To the writer's mind this may be attributed to the one reason that the knowledge to be gained from any text-book would not enable an individual to become proficient in the art from the mere reading of the same.

This is readily understood since there are few basic facts or underlying principles which can be given, the greater portion can only be obtained by real hard work and this coupled with perseverance and continued practice.

It is also understood that the individual possesses sufficient "color-eye" to distinguish changes of shade as well as ability to place the reason for these changes. In another sense he must know when a black possesses a green shade, a red shade or a blue shade; whether a yellow is red or green in tone; whether a red is yellow or blue in tone; or whether a blue is green or red in tone.

Without this ability or knowledge it may be impossible for him to duplicate his results or in any event it will render his work extremely difficult. Another benefit not to be lost sight of is the individual's value to his employer. How often have you known dyers who were considered among the best in that they were able to produce excellent work and to keep the operating cost at a very low level, yet if one were to glance into the "drug room" a different story would be told, for instead of a few colors on hand it is necessary for them to carry a large number due to this inability to really know the combinations which may be obtained and those which may not be obtained from the admixture of two or more colors.

For the sake of simplification it would be well to consider first the classification of colors. For convenience the spectrum to the dyer is made up of six colors: Red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet.

Red, yellow and blue are the only "primary" colors; that is, they are the only ones which are not mixtures of two or more colors; on the other hand by the proper mixing of these three colors every conceivable shade may be obtained from the most delicate to the darkest.

Suppose we mix two of these "primary" colors, e. g., red and yellow in equal proportions we produce orange; this now gives us three of the six colors of the spectrum. We go further and do the same with the yellow and the blue and produce green. This leaves but one more combination of "primary" colors, namely—red and blue and the result of their mixture is violet. This, therefore, completes the list and the resultant of these mixtures of the "primary colors"—orange, green and violet are termed "secondary colors."

Suppose we add a third color; that is, we take any one of these

"secondary" colors (which are made up of equal parts of two primary colors) and to this add any other color in the same quantity as the components of this "secondary color" the result will be "grey" or black. If one color or another is in greater quantity, it is toned down, softened or greyed by minute quantities of the other two.

Now the same given to this third color is a "complementary color" and this completes the classification. First "Primary," then "Secondary" and last — "Complementary."

If all the artificial dyestuffs were pure in shade; that is, the yellows showed neither a red tone or a green tone, all the blues neither a green tone or red tone, and all the reds, neither a yellow tone or a blue tone, how much more simplified color matching would be. But unfortunately such is not the case; instead of being able to produce any and all shades with only the three primary colors we often must mix colors in order to give distinct or full toned shades to our secondary colors—the orange, green and violet. An illustration will best convey this point.

Suppose we have a red of a bluish shade or tone and combine this with a blue of a greenish shade or tone; we never obtain a true violet, the result is bound to be "muddy;" on the other hand, were we to use a blue of a red shade or tone we would obtain a perfect violet and the reason for this is because the blue tone of the red unites or mixes with the red tone of the blue which in turn produces a violet tone to the violet or in other words a perfect full-toned violet.

Now with this as a starting point it is a simple matter to tabulate what would occur from mixing the remaining primary colors and for the purpose of simplification we will denote the shade of a color by a single capital letter using R for red tones, B for blue tones and Y for yellow tones.

Blue (B) combined with Red (R) equals Violet.

Blue (Y) combined with Yellow (B) equals Green.

Yellow (R) combined with Red (Y) equals Orange.

Yellow (B) combined with Blue (Y) equals Green.

Red (B) combined with Blue (R) equals Violet.

Red (Y) combined with Yellow (R) equals Orange.

Before proceeding further it would be best to give some explanation for the use of the letter (Y) as denoting the shade of a blue and the letter (B) as denoting the shade of a yellow, when it was previously stated in this article that a blue was either green or red in shade and a yellow also either green or red in shade.

If we consider the second combination in the foregoing table and rewrite it in its exact form, it would read as follows:

Blue (green shade) combined with yellow (green shade) equals green and so the result is the same

(Continued on Page 39)

MATHIESON Chemicals

How Important Is the Price?

THE buyer is often confronted with the problem of selecting a source of supply from among several producers offering substantially the same quality product at slightly different prices.

Should his decision be influenced by a few cents difference in price? If the value to him of superior service could be reckoned in dollars and cents, might it not exceed, many times over, any slight price advantage?

By establishing a reputation for giving prompt and efficient service to our customers, we believe we have placed Mathieson products above such price considerations in the minds of discriminating buyers.

You are cordially invited to visit us at the Carolinas Exposition, Charlotte, North Carolina, September 22---October 4 where we will occupy Booths 126 and 127.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.
25 WEST 43rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE

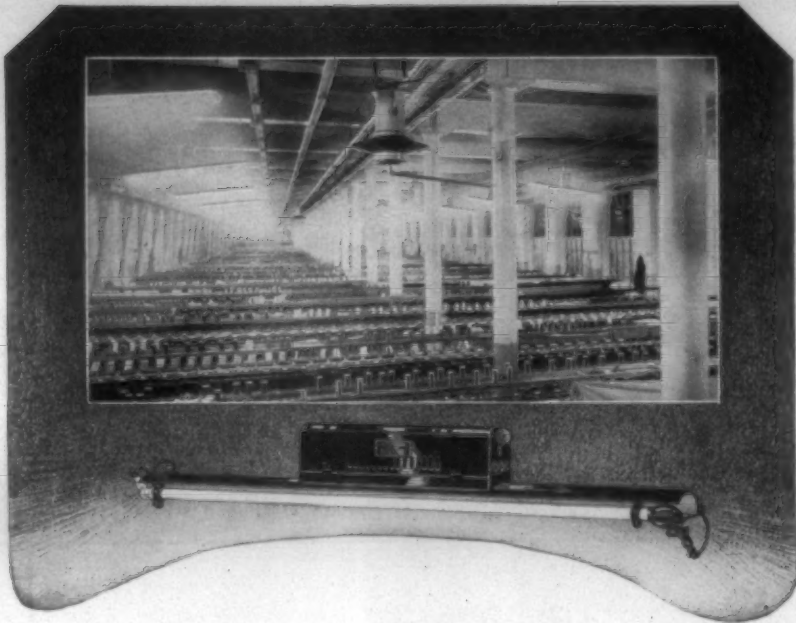
CHICAGO
CHARLOTTE

Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

*Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda*



*Sesquicarbonate of Soda
Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash*



Flexibility of Plant Beats Expansion



This picture shows Work-Light installation in the winding room of Stehli Silks Corp., Lancaster, Pa. One of the largest companies in the world. A user of Work-Light for twenty years.

brought us to the stage at which we no longer need make allowances for slowed-up production at night.

That is one achievement of Cooper Hewitt Work-Light. It has made it possible for three days to grow where only one grew before. A Pennsylvania plant* offers a case in point. New buildings planned several years ago have never been built, because the directors found out in time that it was possible to gain the desired production from existing plant and machines, if only they used the right light. The light installed was Work-Light.

The time may come when triple capacity may save any one of a number of critical situations for you. Work-Light economies on even one-shift operation are so great they should not be ignored.

Work-Light, the glareless, shadowless industrial light, is fully explained in the Work-Light book. Send for your copy today. Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, 91 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.

* Name upon request.

COOPER HEWITT

Work-Light

43A © C. H. E. Co. 1924

Weaving Developments

By F. W. Guerry.

SPEAKING before the meeting in Atlanta last week of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, F. W. Guerry, of Charlotte, president of the Eatonton Cotton Mills, Eatonton Ga., and who is also associated with the Stockton Commission Company, of New York, described the work that is being done by an experimental weaving plant that is operated by his organization.

The work of this plant is developing new fabrics, is unusually interesting, and Mr. Guerry's remarks were given very close attention. He said:

Gentlemen: When I crawled-out of the Pullman this morning I thought that I would have nothing to say at this meeting, but I was so impressed with the earnestness of the discussions this morning and with the possibility of being of assistance to the fellow, who was actually in trouble, that I asked for permission at some time during the day to tell about our weaving experiments and developments.

Six years ago my associates in New York said, "What can we do to be of actual service to cotton mills?" That might seem like a very simple question to answer. However, it took us a year before we came to a decision, and our decision was this: that we would engage a man who had been through the field and through the mill, and who was considered one of the best weavers in the country. We found such a man in New England, a man who had held a very responsible and high-salaried position, but who had retired. He was irritable and irksome, and was not at home, but he associated himself with us. We gave him one loom in an obscure room in Baltimore. It is true, he had the yarn markets of the world at his command. He did as he saw fit and whatever he desired. He went to weaving. The first year he brought out fabrics that have been patented and they were so new in the textile weaving world that the best men in Washington themselves were put on an investigation and they went to the weaving ends of the world to satisfy themselves that this had never been done before on a loom. Our patents were granted. That was a source of encouragement. As the years went on, this man surrounded himself with weavers like himself, dreamers, if you will, faddists, theorists, or any other kind of "ists" you want to tack on to the ends of their names, but yet men, who could take a wrench in their hands, and go to a loom, and work out their ideas. This plant developed from one loom into now fourteen of every type of loom that is ever made from the Jacquard down.

Two years ago I said to my folks in New York, "Let me go out and tell this to the mill men." "No; we must be absolutely sure that we are somewhere on the right track." The first of this year I wanted to go again. It seemed as though I couldn't be kept under cover any

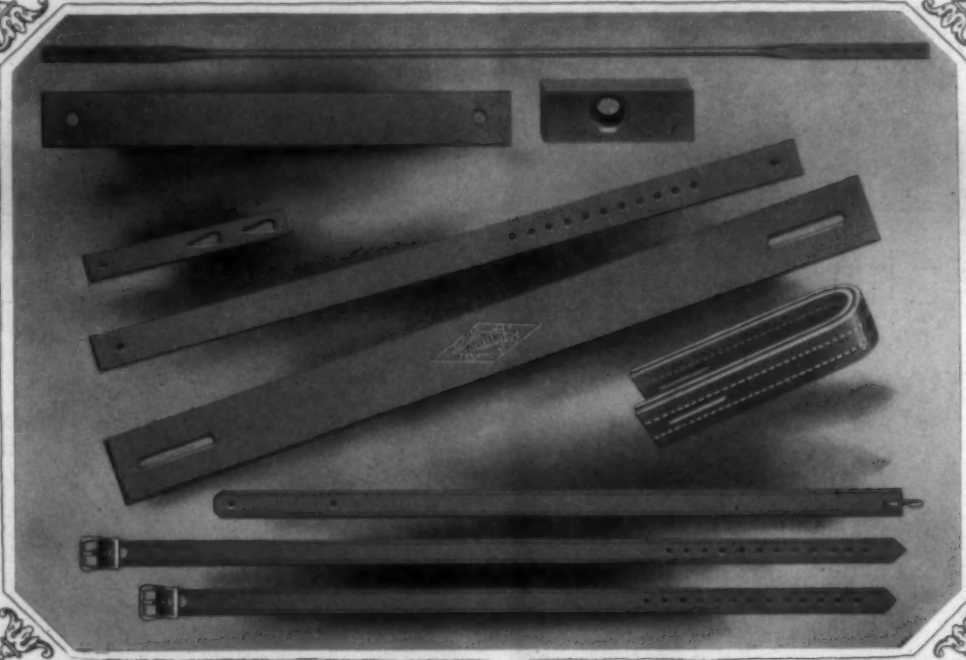
longer. They told me to get my manufacturing house in order, and be relieved of mill problems and that I could do this work.

Now this plant has been moved to Paterson, N. J., solely for this reason. We can do the same work in Baltimore or Kalamazoo, that we do in Paterson, but the first of this year, when I told the buyers and users of the merchandise made by the mills in this country what we were doing, they simply swamped us. I say "swamped" in this way: The buyers of merchandise in this country have been tearing their hair for years to find something just a little bit new, that is a little bit out of the ordinary, but of the same basic character perhaps, saying, "If I can get it woven this way instead of that way, I can take 20,000 pieces and get several cents a pound more for it." The selling agents of today I am not criticising, but these buyers have been going to those different agents and the people in turn have said, "We have not any method of weaving this character of cloth. We will send it down to several of our connections and see what they will do with it." The idea goes down. It is not in concrete form. It goes down to the mill, and the president or treasurer or executive in charge is not a practical mill man. He turns it over to his superintendent. The superintendent has been grinding out four-yard sheetings from an average number of 20s yarn for years, and he doesn't want any change in his organization. Things are resting prettily, and he says, "Our looms will not make that." He goes back to the New York selling agent with that report, and the buyer says, "Well, put me down for so many pieces of the same stuff I have been using," and there it is again.

The buyers come to us today with these ideas. They go over and spend two or three days at our plant in Paterson, and see the efforts to take their ideas and mould or weave them into an actual piece of cloth. Now that cannot be done every time. If we are successful one time out of a hundred, we are big winners for the mill, that may take on this merchandise, as well as winners for ourselves. The trouble today in our work is that we have not looms. Now that may sound rather strange to you. For five years that plant has been turning out on an average of three new samples a day. They have been stuck away in drawers because we shouldn't show them to the buyers as we had no looms to place them on. Now, if this plant is going to be of any value to the textile industry, it must do two things: We cannot take that plant, and hide it under a bushel, and obscure this light only to those looms or mills that are associated with us. I would call that a pretty close and narrow way of working. But that point today is open for any mill and its weaving problems, whether we ever sell through the regular avenues or

(Continued on Page 38)

WILLIAMS MILL STRAPPING



Real, Old Fashioned Quality Leather That has Stood The Tests of 80 Years

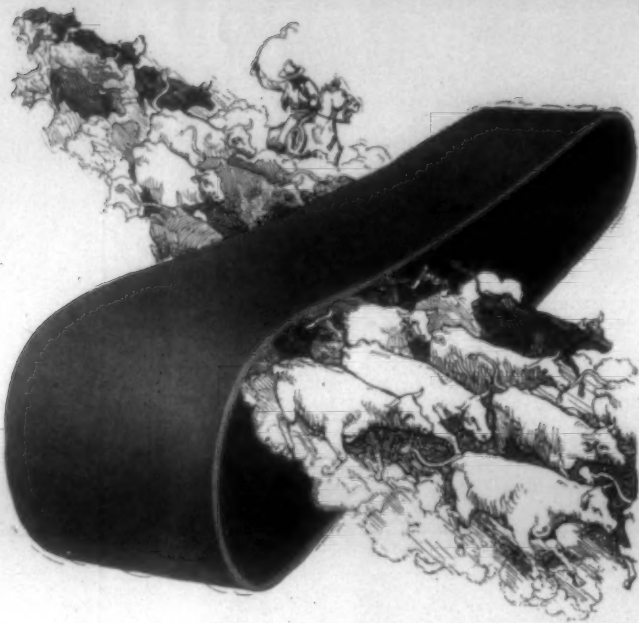
The leather used in making our famous Cochecho Belting has long been known for its high quality, for the old-fashioned care and thoroughness used in every stage of its production. It is carefully selected lots of this same leather from which our straps are cut. Our check straps, for instance, are cut from heavy, belt stock—the finest leather, for the purpose, obtainable. Williams' mill straps are proving a revelation to mill men everywhere, because of the superior service they are giving.

Ask your dealer for Williams' straps.
Write us if he cannot furnish them
and we will tell you where they can
be obtained.



I. B. WILLIAMS & SONS
Dover, New Hampshire

NEW YORK BRANCH
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CHICAGO BRANCH
14-16 No. Franklin St.
BOSTON BRANCH
157 Summer St.



Steers won't grow according to specifications

STEERS furnish hides "as is." Thick hides. Thin hides. Tough ones. Weak ones.

Yet despite this difference, the Graton & Knight Standardized Series guarantees you belts absolutely uniform in quality and service. The right belt for the right job.

How can this standard quality be so rigidly upheld? Only by keeping thousands upon thousands of hides in storage. Summer hides only—for they are best for belting use. Hides from our own great West—Europe—South America. Every market that yields the finest hides for different types of belts.

From this enormous stock the hides are carefully selected and held to exacting standards. Picked so two belts of any Standardized Series brand are always exact duplicates in quality and service.

You've never seen finer leather than is put into Graton & Knight Standardized Series belts. Leather that clutches the pulley without shaft-twisting, machine-wearing tension. Leather that wears.

Write for booklet 101-Q, which gives full information about Standardized Series belts for textile mills.

**GRATON
& KNIGHT**

Check this list of Graton & Knight products for informative booklets on the subjects which interest you.

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Round Belt
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Leather Packings
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*Nothing takes the place
of Leather*

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.
Tanners—Makers of Belts and Other Leather Products
Worcester, Mass.

GRATON & KNIGHT

Standardized
LEATHER BELTING

Textile Diversification and the Tariff

TEXTILE diversification in the South cannot make great progress unless the tariff on finer goods is increased or mills make further wage cuts, according to Stuart W. Cramer, president of the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and an expert on textile tariff matters. In a communication to the Charlotte Observer, Mr. Cramer sets forth some extremely interesting and vital facts in connection with the tariff, textile diversification, wages and the efforts of certain political agitators for a lower tariff schedule. His letter to the Observer is as follows:

In your issue of Wednesday, September 17, two articles appeared which were well worth featuring on the front page of your paper. I refer to the ones entitled "Textile Tariff Induces Threat of Mill Strike," and "Third Party Depends for Life on Annihilation of Party of Woodrow Wilson—LaFollette Aims at Complete Extinction of Democracy."

These articles are timely not only because of their political significance, but particularly because of their economic application to the approaching Carolinas Exposition to be held in Charlotte during the next two weeks, the keynote of which is diversification in the Southern Textile Industry, particularly that of the Carolinas, which have already overdone the plain and coarse goods business.

Bearing in mind the fact that the domestic supply of goods exceeds the demand for such goods as mills both North and South are able to make in competition with foreign mills, with or without the tariff; and, bearing in mind that the importation of foreign goods last year was several times greater than for any preceding years, and far greater than even contemplated when the Underwood tariff bill was framed; and, bearing in mind that those foreign importations last year actually amounted to enough to run 70 mills of an average Carolina size on fine goods while all of our mills were running short time; we might as well face the proposition that the only opportunity we have for diversification is to take some of that imported business. At the present time, to the extent of those enormous importations, neither Southern nor Northern mills are able to compete and take any of that business without further wage reductions or increase in the tariff rates on them. Mills both North and South are fighting so desperately for the inadequate amount of domestic business, and the pressure from the public for cheaper cotton goods has been so great, that it is a well-known fact that the mills are not making money; that many of them are running at a substantial loss—so much so that they have been forced to cut wages or completely shut down.

Considering all of these things, your headliner certainly hit the bull's eye when he captioned that article "Textile Tariff Induces

Threat of Mill Strike;" because, although the tariff on some plain and coarse cotton goods may be unnecessarily high, it is obviously not high enough on those imported goods that we want to make in our diversification program. The only possible way to make those goods is either to have a higher tariff on them or to cut wages further—the latter something that no one wants to do, for everyone regrets and deplores the necessity of having had to make the cuts that have already seemed necessary to meet domestic conditions. Cotton goods costs comprise raw materials which are substantially the same both at home and abroad; labor, which is far lower in England; and, overhead expenses which the fierce competition that has existed for a long time has already forced down to the very bottom—such items as taxes, insurance, depreciation on cost of plant, interest on working capital, most of which is borrowed to meet the present relatively high cost of cotton, fuel and electric power, water supply and all such items. Practically the only variable items are salaries and office expense, which in most mills have been cut as much and more than wages. In short, present conditions have forced down costs in American mills to a point where further reductions can only be accomplished by cutting wages. Therefore, no one but a Politico-Economist could possibly discover a means of carrying out our plan of diversification in the Carolina textile industry and making some of those imported goods, thereby giving more employment to more of our people, without raising the tariff on those items or cutting wages.

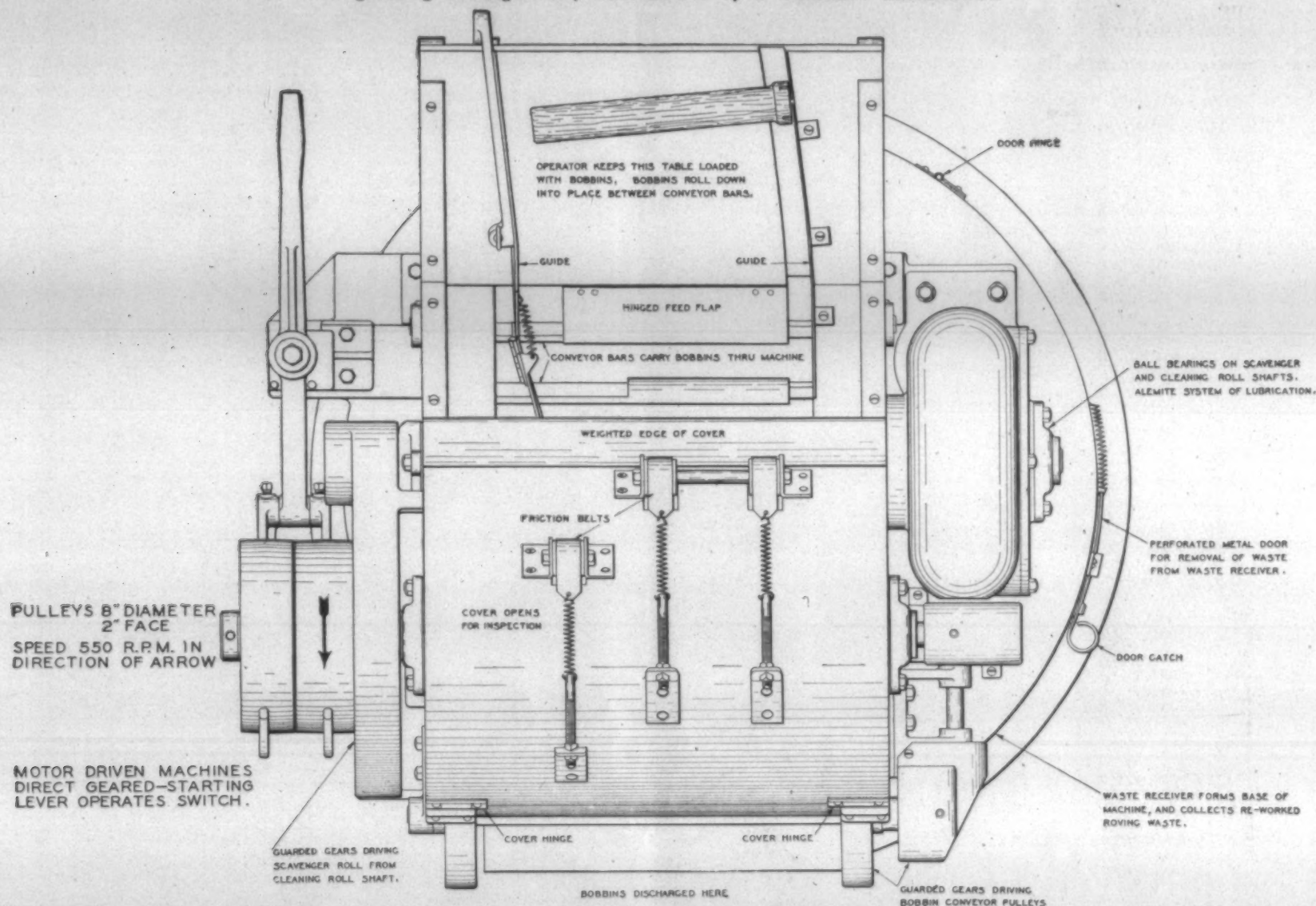
I repeat that every one agrees that wages should not be further cut; therefore near-LaFollette legislators in the West of the Senator Jones type, advocating drastic tariff reductions could certainly have but little in common with Carolina Democrats who are interested in the Carolina textile industry, as stockholders, as employees, as farmers and merchants dependent upon the prosperity of the Carolina textile industry—all of which embraces almost all the population of the Carolinas.

Even the most casual observer must be struck by the astounding extent of LaFollette's strength in the West and of corresponding Democratic weakness there. Coalitions may have been of temporary political advantage in the past, but even that is doubtful. The only wing of the Democratic party that is progressive without being radical is in the South; and it is impossible for men of the Senator Jones type to understand what the cotton textile industry means to the South, especially to the Carolinas. When he is talking about the "mill-owning tariff barons," he is not referring alone to Northerners, but to many of the members and strongest supporters of the Democratic party in the South.

In conclusion, my object in this communication is to point out the difference in the interests of the
(Continued on Page 39)

Cuts Costs Thousands of Dollars

Any Mill Using Roving Bobbins Can Obtain Accurate Figures Regarding Savings They Can Effect by a Termaco Installation



Mills, cleaning roving bobbins with a Termaco bobbin cleaning machine, lower the amount of roving waste, annually save an exceedingly substantial sum by not cutting the staple and cut down to an astonishingly low figure the yearly cost of bobbins. The Termaco, even when operated at considerably less than full capacity, yet has repaid its cost three times in one year by the savings it has effected.

Investigate the Termaco if you would cut down roving waste to the very minimum and save at least that 20% of all roving waste which is now being thrown out by your carding machines because of the fibres cut short by hand cleaning.

Investigate the Termaco if you would save every year the cost of those thousands of bobbins which are quickly splintered and made useless through cleaning by hand.

Mills in every cotton textile section of North America have proved by actual operation that the Termaco cuts costs a worthwhile figure.

Without obligating you in any way whatsoever, our Engineering Department will figure for you the savings a Termaco will effect for your mill.

Even if not contemplating the purchase of any new equipment at the present time, you will find

the information, our Engineering Department can give you, of real value.

Merely write us a line, asking what savings a Termaco will effect in your own particular case, and we will give you complete details.

Write for this important information now.



Every Machine Trademarked "TERMACO" is sold under a binding guarantee as to workmanship, material and OPERATION.

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.

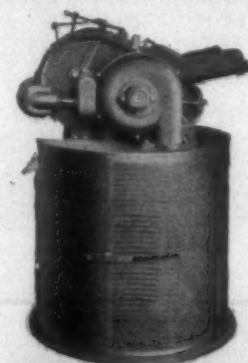
ENGINEERING DEPT.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., Rep. for N. Y. and N. E.

(Northern Representative handles Complete stock of parts)

E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C., Agent for South Carolina



The Termaco operated by one employee cleans about 30,000 roving bobbins per working day. Bobbins are placed on feed table from where they are fed between bars connected at each end to flexible conveyor belt which slowly carries bobbins around the cleaning roll. Cleaning roll, covered with card clothing, rapidly revolves tangent to bobbins, causing them to rapidly revolve as they are carried around cleaning roll. Carding motion, thus produced on bobbin's entire circumference, gradually cards off all yarn in small pieces, instead of being cut at one point, and without injury to fibre. Bobbins drop from a discharge chute and the waste roving is stripped by scavenger roll from cleaning roll in such condition it requires no reworking. The Termaco is simple and economical to operate and keep in perfect operating condition.

Textile Exhibits At Carolinas Exposition

THE textile industry has a very prominent part in the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition, which opened in Charlotte this week and which will run until October 4. A movement started sometime ago by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina and the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association resulted in plans to have the textile department of the Exposition feature textile diversification, the prime object of the show being to demonstrate fine weaving and to stress the importance of having Carolina mills pay more attention to the production of fine goods rather than to continue quantity production of the coarser fabrics. Through the co-operation of a number of leading machinery manufacturers and mills in the Carolinas, the textile exhibits at the Exposition are an object lesson in the diversification of textile manufacture.

Looms in Operation.

In addition to a display of the products of a large number of mills, there are about fifty looms in operation at the Exposition. These are on display by Crompton & Knowles, the Hopedale Manufacturing Company and the Stafford Company. Some of these looms were sent direct from the machinery plants, while others were borrowed from

nearby mills. They are demonstrating the manufacture of a wide range of fabrics and are creating a great deal of interest at the Exposition.

Demonstration Day.

Friday, September 26, has been set aside as a special demonstration day at the Exposition and invitations have been sent to a large number of cotton manufacturers, business men, bankers and others to visit the Exposition and see what progress Carolina mills are already making in diversity of output and also to stress the further possibilities of development along this line.

Textile Dinner.

One of the features of this demonstration day will be the dinner to be held at the Chamber of Commerce at 6 p. m., which is to be tendered visitors by the textile interests of Charlotte. More than 600 invitations have been issued to the dinner and the attendance is expected to be very representative of the textile and industrial interests of the two States. Textile diversification will be the main topic of the speeches following the dinner. Edward T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and M. D. C. Crawford, research editor of the Fairchild publications, New York, will make the two principal ad-

resses. Mr. Pickard will speak on textile importations and Mr. Crawford on diversification. An open discussion will follow the two addresses. Stuart W. Cramer will be toastmaster.

The Exhibits.

Included in the textile exhibits at the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition are the following:

The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works has eight looms in operation making different lines of goods. There is a 4x4 dobby loom from the Dunbar Mills, Greenville, making dress goods, a six-space narrow loom, an automatic intermediate worsted loom, a 4x1 automatic undercam gingham loom, this being furnished by the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville; a 4x1 box 20 harness automatic dobby loom making fancy dress goods, this coming from the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; a 4x1 box Jacquard loom on drapery, coming from the Art Cloth Mills, Lowell, N. C. An improved dobby model was also on exhibit as well as a model of the Regan mechanical warp stop motion. S. B. Alexander, Southern agent, is in charge.

The Stafford Company has a very elaborate display, duplicating the exhibit they had at the last textile show in Boston. They have a number of looms in operation. One loom from the Cascade Mills, Mooresville,

is operating on fancy curtain goods; another from the Mooresville Mills is making cotton flannels, a third is a broad loom from the Rhodes-Rhine Mill, Lincolnton, making crinkled bedspreads. The Stafford Company is also showing a fine silk loom, a fine goods loom on lawn, a loom on denim and two others. The Stafford exhibit is in charge of Fred White, Southern manager.

The Hopedale Manufacturing Company is exhibiting, in actual operation, their new high speed automatic loom. This loom operates at a much higher speed than other types of automatic looms and was the center of much interest at the show. The exhibit was in charge of George Otis Draper, president and general manager of the Hopedale Manufacturing Company, and Claire Draper, treasurer.

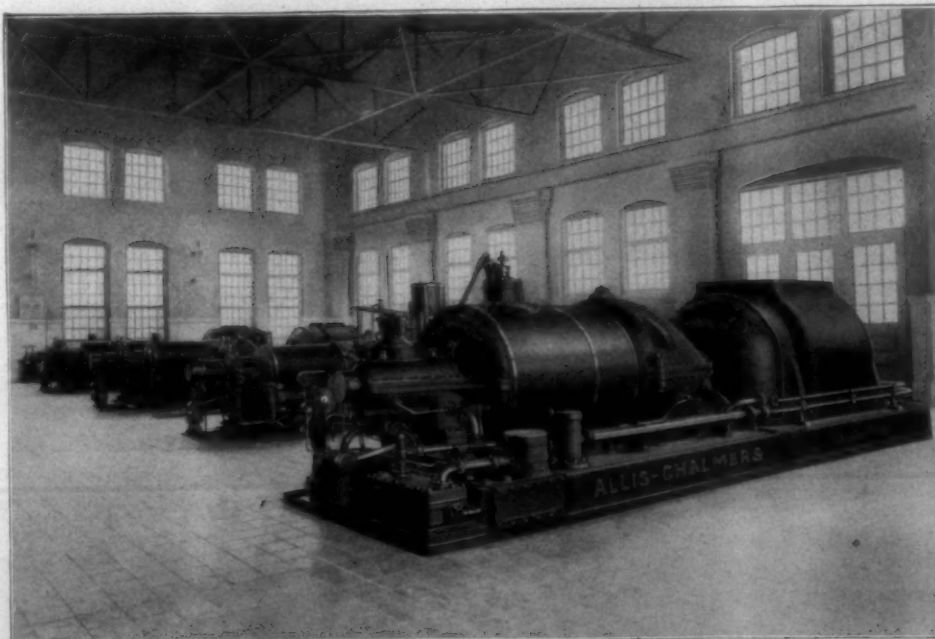
The Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., makers of cloth for B. V. D. underwear, have a very interesting display of their goods, including the woven labels. They also have a large number of photographs of their village. In connection with this exhibit, the North Carolina Finishing Company, of Yadkin, which is also controlled by the Erlanger interests, has a display of the products of their finishing plant.

The Cannon Mills, of Concord and
(Continued on Page 30)

STEAM TURBINES for TEXTILE MILLS

The Allis-Chalmers Steam Turbine has earned an enviable reputation for efficiency and reliability, and the fact that a large proportion of our output is for customers already using our equipment indicates the operator's confidence in our apparatus.

Many Southern and New England Textile Mills are equipped with Allis-Chalmers Steam Turbines, exclusively, additional units having been purchased from time to time as power requirements increased.



ALLIS-CHALMERS

MILWAUKEE, WIS. U. S. A.

HOUGHTON



*A man is like a belt.
If he has a good grip on himself,
He will not be apt to slip.*—CHAS. E. CARPENTER

YOU have heard and read much about belt slip.
But do you really realize its importance?

Do you know that your production may be increased from 1% to 2% by a substantial decrease in your belt slip?

Do you know just what that means in dollars and cents?

We are told by mills who are running on VIM Leather Belt, that it amounts to so much that the saving will pay for the entire cost of VIM Leather Belting and leave a snug balance.

But you don't want to run your mill on the other fellow's say-so. But you do want, (if you are wise), to have the benefit of the other fellow's experience.

So why not try VIM Leather Belt in some substantial way that will convince you?

The manufacturer of VIM Leather Belting is not some fly-by-night, irresponsible concern, making wild statements, but an old-established, conservative Company, which has been making good continually for over a half-century.

Order a trial belt anyhow.

E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

Works: Philadelphia—Chicago—Detroit

Distributors Located At

ATLANTA, GA.
1001 Healy Building
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AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

Coment on Better Equipmet Campaign

IN addition to the several letters published last week relative to the success of the Better Equipment Campaign, which we recently conducted, we take pleasure in presenting the following:

Saco-Lowell Shops.

Charlotte, N. C.

Sept. 10, 1924.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

Now that your "Better Equipment Campaign" is completed, we wish to advise you that we believe this campaign has done a great deal of good. Cotton mill executives who have followed the campaign from its beginning last May through to its recent completion, have, without a doubt, gotten ideas that are worth while from the standpoint of lowering their operating expenses and improving the quality of their product.

We do not think that the success of the textile industry in the South has been due to longer hours, cheaper wages or the nearness of the cotton supply. We think the success has been due, first, to the fact that no one section of the United States has a corner on brains. Next in importance to this is that there is in the South plenty of Anglo-Saxon labor whose latent possibilities have been developed by the year around employment which

the Southern cotton mills have provided.

The development of our water power, and in turn a cheaper power to the mills, has been an important factor; cheaper taxes have helped; our municipal county and State governments have been fair in most cases, and have tried to encourage the enlargement of the industry. Our climate has enabled our cotton mill employees to live better on less wages than the Northern mill employees. Coupled with all of these has been the fact that as a whole our Southern mills have been better equipped. Our mills are of a later date than the Northern mills, and the only thing that limited the Southern mill executives in putting in the most modern equipment was the lack of capital. In general, our mills adopted the most modern equipment many years in advance of the older Northern mills. This is shown by the general adoption of the automatic loom in the South long before its adoption in the North.

While there have been a few radical improvements in the carding and spinning equipment, there have been many refinements which have increased production and reduced operating expenses.

For many years we knew that English mills were buying a lower grade of cotton than we were, to produce the same grade of fabric; recognizing this fact, the textile

machinery builders in the past few years have greatly improved their opening and cleaning equipments.

Most mills used to run their pickers at very high speed. It has been found by putting in slightly more picking equipment and reducing the speeds, that the cotton was injured less, breaking strength improved, and the quality of the product greatly improved.

A few mills in the South had sufficient carding. Many mills from time to time have increased their number of cards, but there are still many mills that should increase the number of cards if they expect to meet severe competition.

Most mill men realize that on their roving frames, if they have easy drafts that they prepare the roving for their spinning so well that the spinning operation gives them no trouble. In many cases, to have the proper drafts, it is necessary for mills to add a few roving frames.

The modern wide gauge, tape driven spinning frame can produce 10 to 20 per cent more than the old type spinning frame, and a more improved quality.

We think that the mill that is well run realizes all of these points, and we think that they should budget the improvements which they are to make, say, in the next five years, gradually straightening out one department at a time, until the whole is thoroughly balanced with thoroughly up-to-date equipment.

Today the Southern mill has a

decided advantage. Tomorrow we may not have this advantage if we allow our equipment to wear out or to become obsolete. As the management of our large mills passes down to the third and fourth generation, or completely out of the hands of the family of the founders, our management may quit fighting. The owners not being directly in charge, may take all of the profits, and put nothing back in the plant, and then we will quickly lose today's advantage.

TWO—Comment on Better Equipm

If the machinery business was steady year in and year out, and there were no waves of tremendous buying and long waves of practically no buying, the cotton mills in this country would be greatly benefited. Prices would remain almost constant and rapidly the cost per spindle of the new mills and the old mills would become equalized.

Everyone knows that manufacturing costs climb tremendously as production is decreased. Cotton mill machinery is not overproduced in this country, providing mills replaced wornout and obsolete equipment. There are approximately 38,000,000 spindles in the United States. There is a possible production by the textile machinery builders of a little over 1,000,000 spindles of equipment per year. This would mean the spindles to be replaced about every 38 years, and have the textile machinery plants running practically normal.

By the textile machinery people having years of steady and moder-

H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Builders of Complete Equipments of

Cotton Opening and Spinning Machinery

Consisting of

HOPPER BALE OPENERS — CRIGHTON OPENERS — EXHAUST OPENERS
BUCKLEY OPENERS — ROVING WASTE OPENERS

SELF FEEDING OPENERS — FEEDERS — COTTON CONVEYING SYSTEMS
INTERMEDIATE and FINISHER LAPPERS

REVOLVING FLAT CARDS — DRAWING FRAMES (With Mechanical or Electric Stop Motion)

SLUBBING — INTERMEDIATE and ROVING FRAMES

SPINNING FRAMES and TWISTERS (Band or Tape Driven)

SPINDLES — FLYERS — RINGS — FLUTED ROLLS

Southern Office

814-816 ATLANTA TRUST CO. BLDG.

Atlanta, Georgia

ate profits, they could expend a great deal more money than they are now expending, on research and experimental work, and without a doubt from this would come startling inventions.

No executive is going to spend a great deal of money without assured profits when business is dull or when his business is not on an even keel. The machinery builders are necessary to the cotton mills and the cotton mills are very necessary to the machinery builders; neither can succeed without the success of the other, and it seems to us that you were timely in having your better equipment campaign put on this past summer.

Yours very truly,

ROGERS W. DAVIS,
Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops.

The Stafford Co.
Readville, Mass.,
Sept. 15, 1924.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Gentlemen:

We note the completion of your Better Equipment Campaign and our conclusion is that it is bound to bear good fruits.

In a business where competition is keen it is a difficult if not an impossible task to make both ends meet if handicapped by an equipment of old and out of date machinery and it seems to us that this is especially true in the manufacturing of cotton goods where machinery plays a large part in the

converting of raw material to finished product. It is a mistake to assume that because cotton machinery does not differ radically in type year by year that improvements are not constantly being made. In our own business we are continually trying out new devices and experimenting in one way or another to build better looms—looms that will stand up better, that will produce more cloth and that will produce better cloth. Mills equipped with old looms are under a distinct manufacturing handicap in competing with their more fortunate competitors whose machinery is of recent date and contains the fruit of years of effort brought up to date.

We congratulate you on the success of your campaign.

Yours very truly,
THE STAFFORD CO.
C. W. Lillie,
Vice-Pres. and Treas.

The Bahnson Company.
Winston-Salem, N. C.,
Sept. 20, 1924.

Mr. David Clark, Managing Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Dave:

Undoubtedly this campaign was of great value not only to the mills of the South, but to the machinery people as well. Our business was really phenomenal considering the depressions existing in the cotton mill industry during this campaign, and there is no doubt in our minds that much of this was due to the

drive along the Better Equipment idea.

With kindest personal regards and very best wishes, we are,

Yours very truly,
THE BAHNSON CO.
Smith Williams,
Sales Manager.

The Root Company.
Bristol, Conn.,
Sept. 11, 1924.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

I congratulate you on your "Better Equipment Campaign," which you have just completed. I consider it a very practical endeavor, and one that I believe will be mutually profitable for the Southern mills and the equipment manufacturers.

We are already finding indications of increased activity in better equipment buying by many of our friends in the Southern mills, and their buying of Root Company products is distinctly along this line, as only those who are seeking better equipment are interested in what we make.

J. T. CHIDSEY,
President of the Root Co.

Greenville Mills on Full Time

Greenville, S. C.—With the resumption of full time operation by the Victor-Monaghan Company, the cotton mill situation in Greenville

and vicinity has returned to almost normal, so far as operation is concerned. Cotton mills appear optimistic for still further improvements in market conditions within the next quarter.

The American Spinning Company, Poe Manufacturing Company, Brandon Mill, Poinsett Mill, Dunbar Mill, Woodside Mill and several other plants in the city and county which operated on part time basis for some time during the spring and summer months are again on full time. The mills have been gradually resuming, one or two at a time, throughout the summer months.

The unusual condition into which the cotton and cloth markets gravitated last winter and spring brought about the trouble in the mills. Many of the plants found themselves making cloth out of high priced cotton and selling this on a low cloth market, owing to a drop in cloth and a rise in cotton last spring and early summer. However, the markets have gradually moved back toward normal and operation is again possible for the average mill on something near a profitable basis.

Full time operation of the mills, gradually resuming here for some time now, has made itself felt again for good in the general business situation of the city and county. Operatives have more money investors in securities of the mills are better off and better and better times generally seems near at hand.

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That, briefly stated, is the goal we set for ourselves on every commission we undertake. Lockwood-Greene service means a constant search for ways and means of saving a client money. Whether it is a saving in construction costs, or an improvement in operating efficiency, a Lockwood-Greene engineer takes pride in economy.

Recently we were able to effect a saving for a client by the installation of a piece of labor-saving machinery. The machinery paid for itself in one year. After that, the saving was clear profit.

We were not commissioned to find that particular flaw in this client's efficiency. It was merely incidental to our service.

A Lockwood-Greene engineer starts a job with a definite determination to find opportunities for improvement—improvements that will make money for the client. In this he is backed by the years of Lockwood-Greene's experience in many phases of industrial engineering.

We may be able to save **you** money—whether it is in the selection of a site for a new mill, the remodeling of an old mill or the re-arrangement of machinery. Lockwood-Greene service includes counsel on every problem of textile engineering or management.

Ask to have a Lockwood-Greene representative call on you. A copy of "Building with Foresight" will be sent on request. It is a booklet illustrating what Lockwood, Greene & Co. have accomplished for others.



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THE STORY OF THE GOLDFISH

(America, Sept. 6, 1924)

Some months ago, a humorist wrote that if a public-spirited citizen with plenty of money would support him, he could persuade Congress to pass a law liberating every goldfish in the country. What he needed first was an organization, with an office, plenty of stationery, a list of patrons, and, above all, a press agent who, in O. Henry's language, would never let any cigar-store Indians come up and stand behind him. Money would provide all this. With a brace or two of college professors out of a job, to give tone to the campaign, two or three statisticians capable of making the figures play dead or sit up and bark at the word of command, a flock of silver-toned orators to traverse the province, and a saccharine bevy of sob-sisters to embellish the Sunday supplements, he would be well under way.

It would then be easy to drown the country in tears by relating the story of the unhappy goldfish torn from his native haunts, doomed to pass his days and nights a prisoner in a crystal bowl, gaping for the amusement of his calloused master. He felt sure that within the day of every goldfish now living, providing that the money held out, he would have a large and competent army of Federal ichthyological liberators at work. What was to be done with the goldfish thus liberated from his prison could be determined by a Board, modeled upon the Freedmen's Bureau of 1865, to be appointed by Congress. This Board would also determine the penalties to be inflicted upon bootleggers feloniously peddling goldfish, upon all persons unlawfully depriving said fish of their liberty, and upon manufacturers of bowls or similar contrivances, operating without license from the Federal Government.

The story is not extravagant. Thousands of Americans, weak-minded or wrong-headed, would rise at the story of the goldfish's woes, and all that is necessary for results is an organized minority. Witness the campaign which ended when the Federal Government took charge of the wild goose, under the plea that since this fowl occasionally migrates from State to State, although under his own power, he may properly be considered an article in inter-State commerce, and as such under the control not of the State of his habitual residence, but of the Federal Government! The goldfish is no traveler, but since he appears to suffer from wrongs which no State will right, why not cut straight through the heart of this unbridled cruelty and make him a ward of Congress?

A bill of this nature was introduced in Congress last year. It was designed, however, to protect the American canary bird in his rights, infringed upon, it was alleged, by a horde of alien warblers and chirpers allowed to wing through from the Hartzheim mountains without a stop at Ellis Island. Yet if geese and canary birds may rightly engaged the attention of a coordinate branch of the Federal Government, it seems a trifle invidious, perhaps even against the spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment, to discriminate against the goldfish who can neither sing nor migrate, but only gape and goggle the sad story of his sufferings, mute behind crystal walls.

The Organized Minority.

Under the whip of organized minorities Congress is trying to do work which it was never intended to do, and for which, under the Constitution, it has no warrant. Pegasus would make an indifferent plough-horse, and the finest watch that ever came out of Switzerland would be useless to drive nails. The distance between the constitutional functions of Congress and the functions which minorities are striving to force upon Congress, is immeasurable.

The late Champ Clark, when Speaker of the House, outlined the situation in pungent language. "If these people," he remarked, referring to a group of lobbyists for the Federal education bill, "would only understand that Congress can't do everything, and then get back to the States where their schemes belong, perhaps Congress would have time and the courage to get through the work assigned it by the Constitution." But that, precisely, is what the lobbyists have no idea of doing. They have either the devotion of a fanatic to the idea that the short cut to every desirable reform is through an act of Congress, or the deathless devotion of the demagogue to the dollar, and in one spirit or the other they camp on the trail of Congress. Hence the flood of Socialistic and semi-Socialistic legislation, threatening to overwhelm Congress at every session, and the schemes, apparently intended for a good end, but marking new invasions by Congress upon the principles of local self-government which underlie the Constitution itself.

ANTI-SOUTHERN TALK.

(Chicago Journal of Commerce.)

The arguments in favor of the so-called child labor amendment are largely anti-Southern propaganda. The preaching has been that the amendment is needed to end child slavery in Southern mills.

What are the facts?

The census figures for 1920 showed that, of all the States, the one having the highest percentage of wage-earners under 16 in industry and business was Illinois, with a percentage of 9.4. The percentage in other Northern States having large industries were distinctly higher than the Southern percentages. Indiana, with 7.2 per cent, far overtopped the Southern States.

Georgia, which has been attacked because her Legislature rejected the so-called Child Labor Amendment and presented cogent reasons for

its defeat, has a percentage of only 3.4, which is not only lower than those of Illinois and Indiana, but is also lower than the percentages of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Employment of children less than 14 years old in factories is prohibited in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. In Texas the minimum age is 15. In Georgia the age is 14, but an exception is permitted in the case of a child over 12 if both his parents are dead or he has a widowed dependent mother. Last year only 127 such permits were issued. This year, from January 1st to September 1st, the number of permits was 42. The last two Legislatures have been urgently asked by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia to eliminate this exception.

When proponents of the amendment issue figures showing that child labor is more frequent in the South than in the North, the figures apply not to commerce and industry, but to agriculture. The government cannot prevent the labor of children on farms, whether in the South or in the North. The amendment and its resulting Federal legislation could be effective only when applied to the labor of children in commerce and industry; and in those fields the South has a smaller percentage of employed children than has the North.

MORE CHILD LABOR IN NEW ENGLAND THAN IN SOUTH

When non-agricultural occupations alone are considered the proportion is considerably larger for New England and for the Middle Atlantic States, and slightly larger for the East North Central States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin—than for any one of the three Southern geographic divisions.—Extract from Children's Bureau, Publication No. 144.

A PERNICIOUS AMENDMENT

(America, Sept. 6, 1924)

Out of the Federalized clinic, along a Federalized road comes the Federalized child to the Federalized school. The picture is not overdrawn. If we do not awake to the danger at our doors, we shall have a Sovietized United States within another generation.

The Child Labor Amendment, now before the States, would confer upon Congress authority "to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age." A more pernicious amendment was never offered. Under its plain terms, all that refers to childhood can be controlled, directly or indirectly, by a well-organized political minority. Even the proponents of the amendment are beginning to realize the danger inherent in so tremendous a grant, and are protesting, with the New York World, that Congress will not use the power thus conferred!

The World thus becomes spokesman for a party which turns it back upon not only the history but the very theory of constitutional amendment. That party would allow a power so great that its bounds cannot be determined in the simple unsecured persuasion that the grantee will not use it. But "in questions of power," wrote Jefferson, "let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution." Nothing can be more dangerous to the progress and preservation of free government than the presumption that unlimited grants of power may be made to any political government, or the assurance that such grants will never be abused by the pride or arrogance of man. The whole history of the world's battle for rightful liberty gives the lie to that assurance. "It would be a dangerous delusion," to quote Jefferson again, "if our confidence in the men of our choice should silence our fears for the safety of our rights. Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism. Free government is founded in jealousy, not in confidence. It is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power."

These words are true today, as they were in Jefferson's time, and infinitely more applicable to the conditions in which we find ourselves. We may have this degraded form of Socialism in our country, or, rather, this philosophy which teaches that the child is the property of the centralized State; or we may have the Constitution of our fathers. But we cannot have both.

To Issue Information on Terms and Discounts.

A survey is being made by the Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America among mills selling through jobbers to determine the average practices as to terms and discounts in effect on contracts between knitters and jobbers, according to a statement by Roy A. Cheney, secretary.

Upon completion of the survey, the information received will be disseminated among those mills who have assisted in its compilation. No information will be given out as to the replies received from any spe-

cific manufacturers, and names will not be mentioned, but the report will contain clear, concise ideas as to present terms and discounts in effect in the knit underwear markets.

U. S. Exports of Textile Machinery Gain \$500,000.

Washington. — United States exports of textiles, sewing and shoe machinery increased in value approximately \$500,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, as compared with the preceding year, according to figures compiled by the industrial machinery division of the Department of Commerce.



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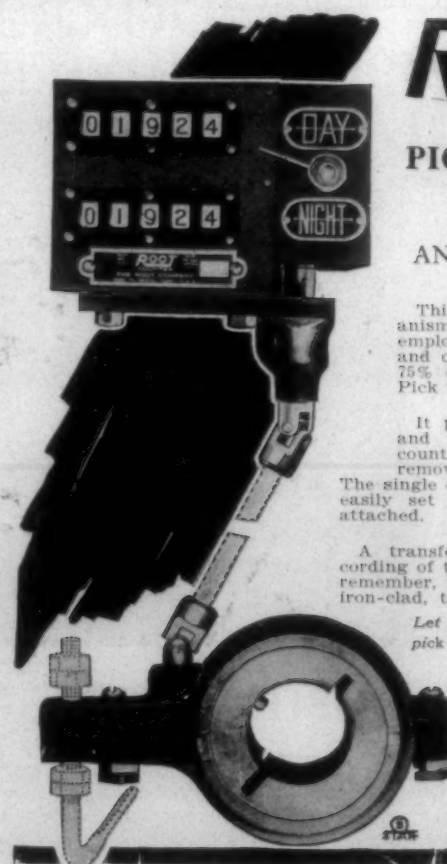
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Let us tell you about our double pick counters.

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BRISTOL, CONN.

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Charlotte, N. C.

Letters From Prize Winners

WE take pleasure in presenting the following letters from the men who wrote the prize winning articles in the contest for the best article on the Advantages of Better Mill Equipment.

In announcing the prize winners last week we gave the address of Lyman A. Hamrick as Columbia, S. C., whereas it should have been the Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

**Consolidated Textile Corporation.
Bonham Division.**

Bonham, Tex.,
Sept. 17, 1924.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your letter of September 12th, with check for \$50 as a reward for winning first prize in your "Better Equipment Contest."

It is useless for me to go into detail in describing the pleasure that this success has afforded me. I want to say that I consider it quite an honor to be declared winner of first prize in a contest that was open to every cotton mill man in the whole country. I also want to congratulate the other contestants for the splendid articles they submitted, for some of them were very good indeed, and to remind them that this verdict was only the opinion of some four or five judges, and

they could very easily have been mistaken. I know that in contests that I have entered in the past I have felt that the judges made some very bad mistakes.

The Bulletin is to be congratulated for the campaign they have put on in the interest of better equipment for the Southern mills, and I feel sure that the textile industry in the South will profit from it in a large way.

Yours very truly,
C. S. TATUM.

Linn Mills Company.

Landis, N. C.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
David Clark, Editor,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the prize awarded me in the "Better Equipment Campaign," for which I am very thankful. I also wish to thank you for running this campaign, for I believe every one interested has been benefited.

Yours very truly,
P. K. DRY.

Belmont, N. C.,
Sept. 15, 1924.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir:

Just a few lines in acknowledgment of check for prize I won in

the Better Equipment Campaign. I am very thankful for the check but am also glad I am one of the winners in such a contest where there were many older men than I in the race. Wishing you and your paper the very best of success in the future, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
A. B. BROWN.

Haw River, N. C.,
Sept. 20, 1924.

Mr. David Clark,
Clark Publishing Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of September 12th advising that the judges had awarded me a \$10 prize enclosed for the article contributed by myself to the "Better Equipment Campaign," for which I wish to thank you.

Yours very truly,
E. L. THOMPSON.

Chester, S. C.,
Sept. 17, 1924.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Gentlemen:

Your favor of September 12th with check enclosed received.

Please accept my word for a full appreciation, extending to both the judges and the Bulletin, not only for the prize, but for the honor.

With all good wishes to the Bulletin and all its readers, I am,

Sincerely yours,
R. J. SMITH.

Monticello Cotton Mills.
Monticello, Ark.,
Sept. 16, 1924.

Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Gentlemen:

I am just in receipt of your letter of September 12th enclosing check for \$10 as a prize for my article on the subject of "Better Equipment for Southern Mills," for which I thank you most heartily.

In view of the fact that there were so many splendid articles presented in this contest, I cannot help but feel very much complimented for the consideration that you have given me.

I do not think that you could have selected a more timely subject for discussion than "Better Equipment for Southern Mills," and I am sure that every subscriber and reader has been benefited by the contest.

Yours very truly,
D. W. LANCE.

Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc.
Monroe, N. C.,
Sept. 15, 1924.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir:

We acknowledge with thanks the check received this morning in the mail as a prize for the article contributed to your paper in the better equipment campaign just closed. We also want to express our appreciation for the judges in finding

(Continued on Page 31)

DORRANCETON SILK WORKS

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Farmers Will Defeat Amendment

THE editor of this journal has just returned from a long trip during which he covered a considerable portion of this country and came in contact with men in many sections.

He can state with absolute assurance that the mis-called Federal Child Labor Amendment will be overwhelmingly defeated.

As the enemy watches our columns we cannot tell all we know but they can make the most of the following statement:

During a day's stop in Chicago we conferred with many of the leaders of agricultural life in this section and found them intensely opposed to the ratification of the Amendment. During the space of one hour we talked with four men who are among the most influential in the farm groups and with one accord they expressed themselves as going to fight to the finish against ratification. When one of them read the article "Will the Child Labor Amendment Affect Farm Labor?" which we compiled and published in last week's issue, he used language that it is not legal to print.

The farmers are "on to" Owen Lovejoy and Miss Grace Abbott and do not intend to give them the power to regulate farm labor. Lovejoy and Miss Abbott are wasting their time trying to persuade the farmers that they have no desire to regulate farm labor.

The farmers do not trust them and since we brought to light the statements made at the Conference on Child Labor Standards, all hope of farmer support to the Child Labor Amendment may as well be abandoned by its advocates.

We have aroused the farmers and it is no longer a question of defeating the Amendment but of defeating it so decisively that it will never stick its head up again.

Textile Diversification Dinner

THE Textile Diversification Dinner to be held at 6 p. m. Friday, September 26th, in the Chamber of Commerce Hall at Charlotte, promises to be one of the largest affairs of its kind ever held in the South.

Already more than six hundred cotton manufacturers, bankers and textile machinery manufacturers have sent in acceptances and there is assurance that every seat will be filled.

It is a well recognized fact that the textile South must diversify and this dinner is to impress that fact upon the manufacturers.

E. T. Pickard, of the Department of Foreign Commerce, will describe the variety of fabrics imported and M. D. C. Crawford, of the Daily News Record, will discuss ancient and modern textile fabrics.

S. B. Alexander, Jr., and others who conceived the idea of this Textile Diversification Dinner deserve great credit.

A Sure Shot

IF cotton stays around 20 to 22 cents there will be such a reduction in acreage next season that it will not be able to stay around 20 to 22 cents.

That may appear to be an illogical statement but it is sound logic.

There may be some risk in buying cotton needed between now and next March or April but we cannot see where there is any risk in buying around 21 cents cotton needed from March until August, for if it does not advance before March the low price will cause such a reduction in acreage as to scare the cotton world into advancing the market sharply.

It might be considered safe to buy 1925-26 cotton requirements at around 21 cents, to be delivered during the summer of 1925, for if there is not an advance the 1925

acreage will force an advance that will show a handsome profit on 21-cent cotton.

We are now facing heavy receipts and the price may go to 20 cents or below but before long the holding movement of the farmers will be heard from and will become a considerable force as the peak of the movement passes.

There is some fear of the increased crops in foreign countries but it appears to us that foreign cotton manufacturing countries have gone to their limit in substituting short cotton for American.

The Story of the Goldfish

PUBLISHED elsewhere in this issue under the title "The Story of the Goldfish" is one of the most amusing and at the same time one of the strongest editorials that has been published in opposition to the Child Labor Amendment.

It is from "America," the great Catholic journal of New York, and will have much influence in New York and throughout New England.

Bishop Candler, of the Methodist Church, has voiced his opposition and the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia has vigorously condemned the measure.

In spite of severe criticisms of the socialistic and communistic press and the yellow journals we may find ourselves in right good company before this fight is over.

As Lovejoy Told It

(Extracts from St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.)

"Farm opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment giving the Federal government power to co-operate with the various States in regulation of child labor is the result on misinformation, Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, New York City, declared before the opening session of the Minnesota Conference of Social Work at University Farm Saturday night.

"Why then all this hue and cry against this proposition?" said Mr. Lovejoy, "which is flooding the country today? Curiously enough the storm center of the discussion is in a quarter we never anticipated, namely, in rural communities. The opposition is composed of two elements. A subtle and sinister effort urged by the same forces which have always stood against child labor reform and a vast wave of misinformation which is befogging the issue.

"This amendment is not a child labor law. If ratified it will put the country in precisely the position we thought we were in when the first and second Federal acts were passed.

"Will Congress attempt to regulate employment of children on farms? The National Child Labor Committee believes not. But how can the National Child Labor Committee give any such guarantee? Of course we cannot, as we have no legal power to direct or determine legislative policies. But we believe

the list of our supporters are a reasonable assurance.

"The demand for trained social workers," said Mrs. Gemmell, "will rapidly increase in the near future in Minnesota, especially for executive secretaries of our county child welfare boards. It will be well if this demand can be supplied, to a considerable extent, by Minnesota trained workers, whose preparatory course has been sufficiently prolonged in study and field work for the development of mature judgment."

Mrs. Feickert Is Silent

THE following letter has been received:

NEWARK EVENING NEWS

Newark, New Jersey
Sept. 15, 1924.

Mr. D. Clark,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of the 12th inst., I beg to advise that Mrs. Feickert has not made reply to your recent letter.

Yours truly,
JNO. W. MAYNARD,
Managing Editor.

It is as we thought it would be.

Mrs. Feickert, of New Jersey, burst forth with the valiant statement that she was going to eliminate the work of six and seven-year-old children in South Carolina mills, a purely imaginary condition.

When we quoted, in eight New Jersey papers, what Miss Grace Abbott said about children of five to eight years old working on the truck and fruit farms of New Jersey, Mrs. Feickert lost all her valor and remains painfully silent.

The truck farmers and the fruit farmers of New Jersey have votes and Mrs. Feickert is a politician.

Mill Code in Directory

A new feature of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills is a Code for Cotton Mills.

After each mill name is a code word and in the back there is a green section with a mill code index.

The machinery agent or cotton broker can use the code word in wiring his house and from the mill code index in the back of the Directory the house can get the name and address of the mill.

The Code for Cotton Mills should greatly reduce telegraph bills.

Saco-Lowell Shops.

Charlotte, N. C.,

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We wish to commend you on your Mill Code Index which you now have in the back of your Southern Directory of Textile Mills.

We think this is going to be a great service to our organization.

Yours very truly,
SACO-LOWELL SHOPS.
D. W. Hunter, Selling Agent.

Personal News

Chas. T. Christian has been appointed overseer of carding at the Mary-Leila Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

S. B. Strickland has resigned as overseer of weaving at the American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. B. Walker has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

H. B. Brewer, of Kannapolis, N. C., is now fixing looms at the American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

Hiram L. Gardner has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

J. H. Young has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Will Pickering, of Massachusetts, has become superintendent of the No. 2 plant of the Loray Division of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

H. C. Moore, of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer spinning, spooling and warping at the Deep River Mills No. 1, Randleman, N. C.

E. O. Yorke has resigned as overseer spinning, spooling and warping at the Deep River Mills No. 1, Randleman, N. C., and will retire from mill work.

R. F. Fisher has resigned as overseer spinning at the Victory Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Crescent Spinning Company, Belmont, N. C.

E. D. Sord has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Texas, to become overseer spinning, spooling and warping at the Miller Cotton Mills, Waco, Texas.

Jesse Whitworth has resigned as manager of the bleachery at the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C., and returned to his former home in Boston.

William D. Harris, well-known cotton goods merchant of New York, has become associated with J. D. Lane & Co., selling agents. He will have charge of a new department for the development of high class cotton novelties for the wholesale and cutting up trades.

C. H. Goodroe has been appointed superintendent of the Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.

Bradley Smith has resigned as overseer of weaving at the John P. King Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

H. A. Jolitz, formerly of Detroit, but now of Charlotte, will be superintendent of the new plant to be built by the Hanes Dye and Finishing Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

F. N. Jackson, formerly with the Providence Drysalters Company, has accepted a position with Standard Chemical Products, Inc., of Hoboken, N. J., and will represent them in New England and the South.

G. Van Tromp Govier, formerly of Charleston, S. C., has accepted a position with the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., manufacturers of starches, and will do special chemical work in connection with the textile industry.

D. N. Crenshaw has been promoted from assistant superintendent to general superintendent of the Boger and Crawford Spinning Mills, Lenoir, N. C., succeeding the late H. W. Weidner.

Vasser Wolley, Jr., a graduate of the textile department of the Georgia School of Technology and who has had several years' experience in chemical research, engineering and managing, has joined the sales force of the Sey-del-Thomas Company, of Atlanta. The company manufactures textile chemicals.

Chas. L. Winn has accepted a position as sales executive with the Mossberg Pressed Steel Corporation, Attleboro, Mass. He is a graduate of the Lowell Textile School and had both practical and technical training. He will supervise the coverage of the textile field in New England.

Under the Age Limit.

Miss Carol Kreisler, of Yonkers, N. Y., won a beauty contest recently held in her city, but she was later ruled out and they held the contest all over again when it was discovered that she was under 16 years of age.

Maybe Owen Lovejoy and Miss Grace Abbott were on the committee.

Cotton Bleachers

Your Selling Agent

wants new talking points.

A permanent White

on bleached Cotton goods

is something unusual.

In Solozone bleaching

you can also guarantee

unweakened, soft,

elastic goods

at no higher cost.

Let the selling Agent

see such goods.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co

709 Sixth Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

Improved Loom Harness

Mill after mill on print cloths, sheetings, drills, colored goods, denims, as well as on all classes of fancy weaves in cotton, silk and worsted goods, is equipping looms with our "Duplex" flat steel harness.

YES? WHY?

"Duplex" lasts twelve times as long as twine harness, can be changed more quickly from one cloth to another, and is more satisfactory in every way than any other loom harness known.

Note: Our loom harness is shipped out completely assembled and ready for drawing your warps in plain or fancy weaves, or heddles can be assembled by you on the frames at your mill.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

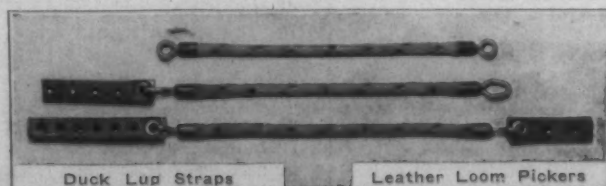
"Duplex" Loom
Harness—complete
Frames and
Heddles fully
assembled

Harness Frames
Selvage Harness
Leno Doups
Jacquard Heddles

SOUTHERN PLANT
Greenville, S. C.

HAMPTON SMITH
Southern Manager

Drop Wires
Nickel-Plated
Copper-Plated
Plain Finish
Improved
Loom Reeds
Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Combs



E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO., Danielson, Conn. Established 1869
Southern Factory Branch, Charlotte, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Stonewall, Miss.—The Stonewall Cotton Mills have resumed full time operations.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside and Dan River Mills are installing 500 wide looms for the manufacture of quilts and bedspreads.

Mooreville, N. C.—The Mooreville Cotton Mills, which have been running four days a week since early spring, have resumed full time operations.

Aiken, S. C.—After being closed for some time, the Graniteville and Warrenville Mills have resumed operations on a full day schedule.

McComb City, Miss.—The McComb Cotton Mills, which have been running on a day shift only for some time, have put on a full night force.

Balfour, N. C.—The machinery in the new Balfour Mills has been given a trial run and the plant is expected to be in regular operation within a short time.

Blacksburg, S. C.—Machinery for the Blacksburg Spinning Mills, formerly the Cash Mills, has been shipped and the work of putting the building into shape is about complete. The plant is expected to begin operations within a few weeks.

Ranlo, N. C.—The Ranlo Manufacturing Company has placed a contract with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., to replace their present humidifying system with a Bahnson system.

Stanford, Tex.—It is reported that M. F. Wintrey and associates, of Fort Worth, Texas, are planning to build a 5,000-spindle mill here. Mr. Wintrey's address is 2722 Hemphill street, Fort Worth.

Stoneville, N. C.—Northern capitalists are making investigations of sites here with a view of erecting a bleaching plant. It is understood that several options have been taken.

Great Falls, S. C.—The Republic Cotton Mills are not planning to build a new 30,000 spindle plant, as has been reported for several weeks. Robt. S. Mebane has denied the report and states that it is absolutely without foundation.

Jellico, Tenn.—The Campbell Knitting Mills, which were recently organized here, as noted, have acquired the Diamond Hosiery Mills here and will install 150 knitting machines. This will give the plant a total of 325 machines for making men's, women's and children's hosiery. It will have a daily capacity of 1,200 dozen pairs. R. L. Moore is president of the company and J. J. Campbell, manager.

Piedmont, S. C.—The Piedmont Manufacturing Company this week began operations on a full time basis after having run four and one-half days per week for several months.

Alabama City, Ala.—The Dwight Manufacturing Company has recently started up 800 looms which have been idle for some months. The mill is operating fifty hours a week.

Whitehall, Ga.—The Larnell Cotton Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by Hugh W. White, O. W. Bowen and W. W. Crews.

Dalton, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the Elk Cotton Mills and the Crown Cotton Mills, the reports of the officers showed that both companies are in excellent shape. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared by both mills. The two plants are running full day and night time. M. C. Foster was re-elected president of the Elk Mills and W. K. Moore president of the Crown Mills.

Greenville, S. C.—A portion of the more than 700 new looms recently added by the Judson Mills are now in operation and the remainder will be started at an early date.

The installation of these looms are a part of the program, costing \$600,000, for enlarging the mill. The plant now has 53,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, making fine goods of cotton and silk.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The new Hanes Dye and Finishing Company, recently organized here, as noted, will have a paid in capital of \$300,000. Officers have not yet been elected but it is expected that Ralph M. Hanes will be secretary and treasurer.

The plant will be located near the mill of the Chatham Manufacturing Company. The building will be 120x240 feet, brick construction. Plans are being prepared by the Charlotte office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and it is expected that bids will be called for about the first of October.

The plant will be equipped for dyeing, bleaching and finishing piece goods, khaki, denims, bags for vacuum cleaners, upholstery for the automobile trade and many other cloths as well as knitted fabrics.

H. A. Jolitz, of Charlotte, will be superintendent.

Gets Commission on Mill Sale

Greenville, S. C.—A verdict of \$6,144—half the amount asked for—was awarded William G. Sirrine by a jury in the Court of Common Pleas here in his suit against Allen J. Graham, et. al., in which the plaintiff asked \$12,288, which he claimed was commission due him for the sale of the Alice Cotton Mill at Easley last year by the defendants to A. F. McKissick and associates. The case went to the jury at 12:30 o'clock and a verdict was returned about mid afternoon. Members of the firm of Haynsworth and Haynsworth, counsel for the defendant, could not say whether

THE FARISH COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

100 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK

SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

50 Market Street, Charleston, S. C.
Griffin, Ga. Greenville, S. C. Charlotte, N. C.
Manufacturers and Distributors

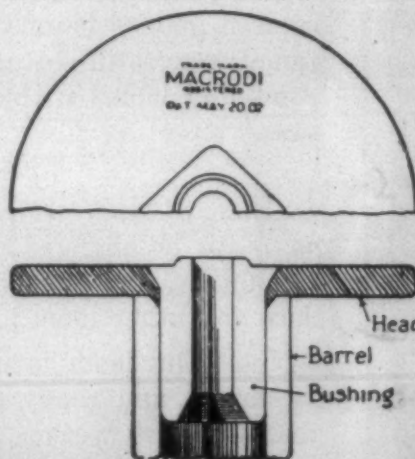
—of—
Stauss Rectified Tallow, Oil and Gums for all warp sizing and finishing purposes

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

Gastonia, N. C.

BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers, Linkers, Balling Warpers, Balling Attachments, Section Beam Warpers, Long Chain Beamers, Short Chain Beamers, Warp Splitting Machines, Warp Dyeing Machines, Warp Doublers and Splitters, Warp Coilers, Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing Machines, Dye House Ballers.



The Macrodi FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable—Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.
Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

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11 E. Fifth St.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

101 Marietta Bldg.
ATLANTA, GA.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER

Town Planning and Mill Village Developments
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions and Cemeteries
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs
Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

an appeal for new hearing would be made.

The plaintiff alleged that the Alice Mill had been listed with him for sale by the late C. E. Graham and upon the demise of Mr. Graham, by his son, Allen J. Graham. Mr. Sirrine claimed that he made repeated efforts to sell the mill to various interests, including Mr. McKissick, his efforts extending, he testified, over a period of many months. Finally Mr. Graham sold the mill himself to Mr. McKissick. Mr. Sirrine claimed his commission of 50 cents per spindle.

The Alice Mill, which was sold by the Graham interests to Mr. McKissick in 1923, has 24,576 spindles and was sold for \$37.50 per spindle, plus the quick assets, bringing the sale price to around \$900,000.

Decrease Shown in Cotton Yield

Washington, Sept. 23.—The cotton crop was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture as 191,000 bales smaller than indicated two weeks ago, with a total production of 12,496,000 equivalent 500-pound bales indicated.

Of this crop, 2,662,636 running bales, counting round as half bales, had been ginned prior to September 16, the Census Bureau reported.

The crop reporting board's forecast of production was based on the condition of the crop on September 16, which was 55.4 per cent of a normal, indicating a yield per acre of about 149.2 pounds, compared with a condition of 59.3 per cent on September 1 this year, indicating on that date a yield of 151.5 pounds and a total production of 12,787,000 bales. Last year's crop was 10,129,671 bales.

Condition By States.

The condition on September 16 and the forecast of production therefrom by States follows:

Virginia, condition 60, forecast, 39,000 bales; North Carolina, 52 and 782,000; South Carolina, 47 and 728,000; Georgia, 59 and 1,148,000; Florida, 71 and 29,000; Alabama, 59 and 956,000; Mississippi, 57 and 1,055,000; Louisiana, 48 and 398,000; Texas, 52 and 4,237,000; Arkansas, 59 and 1,056,000; Tennessee, 60 and 413,000; Missouri, 63 and 212,000; Oklahoma, 64 and 1,262,000; California, 77 and 63,000; Arizona, 72 and 90,000; New Mexico, 85 and 60,000; all other States, 77 and 18,000.

About 70,000 bales additional to California are being grown in Lower California, old Mexico.

Ginnings Reported.

The ginning prior to September 18 by States follows:

Alabama, 223,178; Arizona, 8,568; Arkansas, 72,658; California, 4,723; Florida, 8,844; Georgia, 228,131; Louisiana, 160,341; Mississippi, 226,980; Missouri, 16; North Carolina,

24,213; Oklahoma, 66,962; South Carolina, 100,625; Tennessee, 214; Texas, 1,476,936. All other States, 248. The ginnings include 87,670 round bales, counted as half bales, and 240 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings prior to September 1 this year were 958,294 running bales.

LOOM STRAPPING

Check Straps--

Lugs,

folded and stitched, cemented—

Rounded and flat

Harness Straps--

Bumpers--

Hold-ups--

Binder Straps--

Power Straps--

Friction Discs--

We specialize and know your looms.
Ask your jobber.

The Druid Oak Belting Co., Inc.

Baltimore—Boston

GARLAND

LOOM PICKERS *and*
LOOM HARNESSSES

GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.



Obituary

Oscar Elsas.

Atlanta, Ga.—The death of Oscar Elsas, president of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, occurred early Friday morning in Boston, Mass., after a brief illness which necessitated two surgical operations. The funeral and interment were held Sunday afternoon in Boston.

Mr. Elsas was born in Atlanta September 28, 1871, the eldest son of Jacob Elsas, founder of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Atlanta and the English High School, of Boston, Mass., he entered the Georgia School of Technology and was a member of its first graduating class. He immediately entered the manufacturing department of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, working through the various departments and gaining accurate practical knowledge of every phase of the business.

About fifteen years ago, when his father retired from active management of the enterprise, Mr. Elsas became president, and from that time directed the expanding interests of the corporation, which has developed into the largest enterprise of its kind in the country.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and all the textile manufacturing associations of the South. He was president of the Ingleside Country Club, of Atlanta, and a member of the Kernwood Country Club, of Boston, Mass.

In 1893 he married Miss Emma Ehrlich, of Boston, who survives him, with his father, Jacob Elsas; his daughter, Miss Helen Elsas; one son, Norman E. Elsas; two sisters, Mrs. Benjamin Phillips, of Atlanta, and Mrs. L. J. Trounstone, of New York, and four brothers, Benjamin Elsas and Louis J. Elsas, of Atlanta; Adolph Elsas, of New York, and Victor Elsas, of New Orleans.

John M. Knox.

John M. Knox, retired cotton manufacturer and capitalist of Salisbury, N. C., died at his summer home in Blowing Rock on Monday morning. He was one of the founders of the Salisbury Cotton Mills and was manager of that mill for some years. He was 88 years old and is survived by his wife and three daughters.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

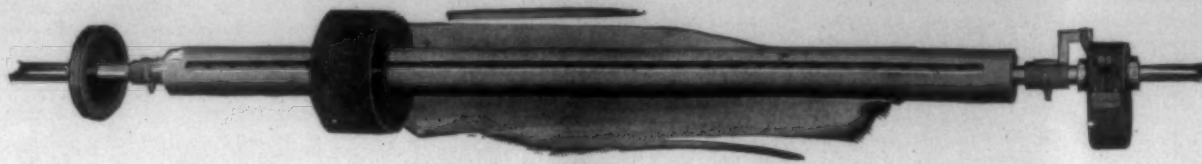
BOSTON, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICES, 276 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., No. Charlotte, N. C.

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. TERRYBERRY, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868

Cotton Duck Items Reduced to 83

Washington, D. C.—Cotton duck manufacturers, distributors and users, meeting with Secretary of Commerce Hoover under the auspices of the Division of Simplified Practice, took joint action recommending the reduction of widths and weights of wide and sail duck from 432 numbers to 83, the reduction to become effective on November 1.

The report of the eliminations recommended was proposed by Spencer Turner, of the Turner, Halsey Company, New York, who said that a survey of three years' output of the business indicated that 432 varieties of widths and weights had been listed by the cotton duck manufacturers, but that only 280 of them had been made to any extent, and that 76 of the items furnished 80 per cent of the business.

Offering the list of regular fabrics, he presented a resolution that all other widths be considered as specials. The resolution was made through the following committee:

Howard Baetjer, of Baltimore; Emerson E. Pease, of the L. F. Pease Company, Providence, R. I.; Louis J. Elsas, chairman of the Standardization and Simplification Committee, of the National Tent and Awning Manufacturers' Association; Harry L. Bailey, of Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, and Fred S. Bennett, of New York.

"It is recommended," said the committee report, "that only the simplified list of regular numbers be carried in stock; that specials be made upon order only in units of not less than 500 yards; and that, as far as possible, the manufacture of specials be restricted to units of 1,500 yards as representing the minimum at which operating efficiency is obtainable."

Light-Power Without Cable

London, Eng. — Transmission of light and power without cables or wires is claimed to have been accomplished by J. J. Dawson and F. J. Milner, two young engineers and inventors, of Southend.

They claim that when their sys-

tem has been improved and developed it will be possible to generate electricity, say, in New York and send it by wireless to Washington, Philadelphia, or even San Francisco.

Recent tests carried out at Southend proved that their invention can be used up to a distance of 250 yards and over at present, and that, with the use of greater power and improved instruments, this distance can be greatly extended.

At the tests a small dingy was rowed out to sea, with the receiving end of the apparatus and a number of electric lights, fans, dynamos and bells on board. The transmitting apparatus was placed aboard a yacht moored to the shore. On the current being turned on aboard the yacht, the lamps in the dingy lit, the motors revolved, and the fans and bells worked.

Interviewed after the tests, Milner claimed that it will be possible to light up the whole countryside by broadcasting electricity.

"By our system," he said, "it will be possible to have a central generating station that will provide electricity in the ordinary way. The

electric current will then be sent into the air by means of an aerial, and can be received at any building wired in the ordinary way by using a special receiver.

"The current is absolutely innocuous to the air. Our invention is worked by means of direct current and not alternating current. On the apparatus there is nothing moving, nothing glowing, and there are no valves. There are no costs of cables. The only wiring is within the house and on the aerial. The receiving box is only six or eight inches square, and the receiver itself acts as a meter. I have already transferred current from one room to another, and if I erected a station here at the present moment I could light and run all the road traffic by means of wireless electricity, and in less than six months it should be possible to supply from a generating station enough current to light all the houses and run all the machinery in a whole town.

"It was just by accident that we hit on the whole system. Experts who have seen it state that it is contrary to all theories of electricity."

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

BOBBINS POOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL, MASS



DAVID M. BROWN
President

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Treasurer

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY
Lawrence, Mass.

All Our Products Made in One Up-to-the-Minute Factory Group

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

Exhibit of Rare and Ancient Textile Fabrics

ONE of the most interesting collections of textile fabrics in the world is on exhibition at the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition in Charlotte, which opened Monday of this week and which will continue until October 4. The collections belongs to M. D. C. Crawford, research editor of Fairchild publications of New York. It was collected from various parts of the world and includes goods that date back to the Aztecs of Mexico, the ancient Persians, some of the fabrics being more than 2,000 years old.

Mr. Crawford describes the collection of fabrics as follows:

"It includes specimens from a very wide range. One of the cotton curtains dates from the early seventeenth century and was found in the ruined city of Amber, which Kipling describes in his story of the Naulahka. This is one of the most priceless cotton fabrics in existence, and I have thought so highly of it that I have used it as the frontispiece of 'My Heritage of Cotton,' now being published.

"I have some modern Japanese batiks I have shown that the distinguished craft arts of the past have by no means entirely lost their exquisite quality of workmanship. Some of the modern tie and dye batiks are almost equal to the finest traditional standards.

"Perhaps the greatest romantic interest will be the fragments of cotton and woolen fabrics from prehistoric Peru, where every type of weave we know today was executed on the simplest hand looms. I also have in the exhibit a small fragment of cloth, the oldest cotton cloth found within the boundaries of the United States of America, from Grand Gulch, Utah.

"A silk sari with an intricate and beautiful design in four colors, produced by tying the warp and the weft and dyeing each element four times and then weaving, will illustrate to what pains the ancient craftsmen went to create beautiful effects.

"The influence of the east on European arts will be illustrated in some of the hand blocks used for stamping calicoes in Europe about 100 years ago.

"A Persian fabric made of a mosaic of different color cloths, will give additional emphasis to the technical skill of the east in fabric manipulation. A few grass embroideries from the African wilderness will serve to illustrate how important the decorative phase of fabric is as opposed to the utilitarian.

"Now I wish to say something about the future in textile manufacture. The public of this country—and soon all over the world—will make demands in artistry that will tax the creative genius of our mills and the mills of the world to supply. The present stagnation in certain sections of this country in the cotton industry and in other textile fields is, in my judgment, due not only to economic conditions, which may be changed very rapidly one day or another, but to the fact that the market for the so-called staplecloths, is rapidly shrinking. And when I speak of staple cloths I refer to those fabrics that lack vitality in color and interest in ornament. We are a fabric pampered people and the history of the world shows that each nation as it rose to wealth and power and individuality, made increasing demands on its weavers and dyers for beauty in texture.

"There can be no beauty in fabrics unless based upon tradition. I do not mean the slavish imitation by the word inspiration. I mean that a fabric art should grow, and must grow, as a language grows, gradual changes and diverse emphasis growing as the needs of the day arise.

"No region in the world can possibly hold an economic advantage in the production of fabrics based entirely on economic and industrial supremacy, unless each region makes the types and kinds of cloths the world at large wants. No mechanical, financial or industrial advantage will long be of importance.

"This country, as a whole, has been indifferent to the fate of designers and stylists. This is more true in the cotton than in the woolen and silk industry—but the condition in all of our textile industries in this respect is deplorable. At the same time, every influence in our social and artistic life points towards a rapidly advancing culture and an enlarged and intensified field of criticism. And unless our fabric mills in the East and South change this condition with intelligence and vigor they will find themselves perfectly equipped to manufacture types of merchandise that nobody wants.

"If I can show in the exhibition something of the golden yesterdays of the fabric arts, the beauty that fitted the life around it at the time and was a part of the social, spiritual and economic life of its day, and through analogy teach a lesson that only through serving the public with the things the public demands, a little in advance perhaps of its expressed demands, then I will have served the purpose that brings me to Charlotte."

Book Salesman Wanted

We want to get in touch with a salesman, woman preferred, who can sell "The Better Way," "Hearts of Gold," "Will Allen Sinner" and other books of Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) in the cotton mill villages.

The stories of Becky Ann deal with cotton mill life and are very popular in the mill villages. They sell for \$1.00 each.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

Guaranteed Textile Brushes



ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY

Refilling cylinder brushes is just as important as buying new ones.

We refill them according to the manufacturers' own specifications.

Then we guarantee them to give good service.

ATLANTA BRUSH CO.

Atlanta, Ga.



A Brush for Every Textile Need

KNOXALL ROLLER CLOTH

(Virgin Wool)

Edward H. Best & Company

322 Purchase St.
Boston, Mass.

Your Mill

Are the town folks proud of it?

Does the passing public admire it?

Does it blend into the landscape, or does it stand out stark and naked?

A few vines planted at the base of the walls will in a few years soften every sharp angle of the building; properly placed, low-growing shrubs at the foundation will tie the mill to the ground, giving it such an attractive appearance that each employee will be proud to work in it. Better goods will be turned out.

Vines are Cheaper and More Beautiful than Paint

Graceful plants and careful planning will make the mill as attractive as one of the old vine-clad churches of England without in any way obstructing the light or the utility of the building.

Our Landscape Department will cheerfully explain how the transformation may be wrought for a modest sum.

The Howard-Hickory Company

Nurserymen—Landscape Gardeners

Hickory, North Carolina

Textile Exhibits At Carolinas Exposition

(Continued from Page 16)

Kannapolis, have a very attractive exhibit of their towels, this company being the largest manufacturer of towels in the world. Their display includes a range from the plainest towels to those having very beautiful and intricate designs and coloring.

The Icemorlee Mills, Monroe, had eight knitting machines in operation, showing the production of men's underwear.

Parks-Cramer Compnay, Charlotte and Boston, has in operation an installation of their humidifying system.

The Charlotte Knitting Company, Forest City Knitting Company and Catawba Knitting Company have a joint exhibit of their products and also showed two knitters in operation.

The American Moistening Company had in operation one of their humidifying heads.

The American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, has a large showing of their mercerized and processed yarns in many counts and colors.

The Nebel Knitting Company, Charlotte, are showing a wide range of the silk hosiery which they manufacture.

The Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., manufacturers of humidifying equipment, have an installation of their equipment, this equipment being in actual operation.

A. B. Carter, selling agent, of Gastonia, has on display the recently perfected Boyce Weaver's Knotter, a device for eliminating the tying of weavers' knots by hand.

The Leland-Moore Paint and Oil Company, of Charleston, S. C., has an elaborate display of their paints and oils.

The Janet Garment Company, Charlotte, have on exhibition a large number of their Betty Jinks garments for women and children.

The mills of Spindale have an interesting and beautiful display, featuring principally their Carolina gingham from the Stonecutter, Spindale and Cleghorn plants.

The Charlotte Manufacturing Company, the only manufacturers of card clothing in the South, are exhibiting one of their card clothing machines in operation, showing the construction of their clothing.

R. H. Bouligny & Co., of Charlotte, at their booth are displaying

electrical equipment for cotton mill and other industrial plants.

The Southern Spindle and Flyer Company, Charlotte, has on display the various machinery parts for cotton mills which they manufacture.

The Allen Overall Company, of Charlotte, has an exhibit featuring overalls, work shirts and similar goods.

The E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. has a very attractive exhibit devoted to their dyestuffs.

The Mathieson Alkali Works has a large booth displaying their chemicals for use in the textile and other industries.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company are showing a large number of samples of yarns and cloths dyed with their National dyes.

The Cliffside and Haynes Mills have a very attractive booth, showing the large range of gingham made at these two plants.

The Tolhurst Machine Company, of Troy, N. Y., well known manufacturers of extractors, had an interesting display of their products.

The Gem Dandy Garter Company, Madison, N. C., are displaying the various types of garters, suspenders and belts which they manufacture.

The Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C., have an unusually beautiful display of madras and fancy gingham.

The Economy Tube and Cone Company, Rockingham, N. C., manufacturers of cones and tubes for yarns, have a very effective display of their products.

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B V C

TRADE MARK

**WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
ROCKFORD, ILL. U. S. A.

The quality results you seek are certain and sure to follow when you use

Wyandotte Textile Soda

**Wyandotte
Concentrated Ash**

**Wyandotte Kier
Boiling Special**

Better feel, brighter and more even colors stand out in a competitive market.

Ask your supply man



The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

Letters From Prize Winners

(Continued from Page 22)

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Wishing you much success,

I am very truly yours,
J. O. EDWARDS,
Supt.

The Margaret Mill.
Huntsville, Ala.,

Sept. 17, 1924.

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Charlotte, N. C.
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Stein, Hall & Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.,
Sept. 6, 1924.

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Charlotte, N. C.

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Yours very truly,
IRA L. GRIFFIN.

BETTER LUBRICATION AT LESS COST PER MONTH

For Every Bearing in Your Mill

You Get Best Results from



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

To start with you buy less NON-FLUID OIL because it lasts 3 to 5 times as long as liquid oil.

Then you apply NON-FLUID OIL directly to bearings in exactly quantity needed, a drop-at-a-time and it stays in the bearing—giving just the positive lubrication needed, until entirely used up. No waste at all.

And you have no stains to reduce value of product—NON-FLUID OIL does not drip or spatter.

Write for your testing sample---will send free our bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Going to the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville? Be sure to stop and see us at Section No. 204, Second Floor, Main Building.

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TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS



DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Save in freight by using

W I L T S

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.



**HEDDLES
ARE**

1. Made of the finest steel wire obtainable.
2. Of the smoothest finish.
3. Uniform in shape and eyes well filled.
4. An insurance against imperfect weaving.
5. Flexible allowing knots to go through avoiding costly stoppages.

L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.

Leicester, Mass.

Your Mill

Are the town folks proud of it?

Does the passing public admire it?

Does it blend into the landscape, or does it stand out stark and naked?

A few vines planted at the base of the walls will in a few years soften every sharp angle of the building; properly placed, low-growing shrubs at the foundation will tie the mill to the ground, giving it such an attractive appearance that each employee will be proud to work in it. Better goods will be turned out.

Vines are Cheaper and More Beautiful than Paint

Graceful plants and careful planning will make the mill as attractive as one of the old vine-clad churches of England without in any way obstructing the light or the utility of the building.

Our Landscape Department will cheerfully explain how the transformation may be wrought for a modest sum.

The Howard-Hickory Company

Nurserymen—Landscape Gardeners

Hickory, North Carolina

Textile Exhibits At Carolinas Exposition

(Continued from Page 15)

Kannapolis, have a very attractive exhibit of their towels, this company being the largest manufacturer of towels in the world. Their display includes a range from the plainest towels to those having very beautiful and intricate designs and coloring.

The Icemorlee Mills, Monroe, had eight knitting machines in operation, showing the production of men's underwear.

Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte and Boston, has in operation an installation of their humidifying system.

The Charlotte Knitting Company, Forest City Knitting Company and Catawba Knitting Company have a joint exhibit of their products and also showed two knitters in operation.

The American Moistening Company had in operation one of their humidifying heads.

The American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, has a large showing of their mercerized and processed yarns in many counts and colors.

The Nebel Knitting Company, Charlotte, are showing a wide range of the silk hosiery which they manufacture.

The Bahnsen Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., manufacturers of humidifying equipment, have an installation of their equipment, this equipment being in actual operation.

A. B. Carter, selling agent, of Gastonia, has on display the recently perfected Boyce Weaver's Knotter, a device for eliminating the tying of weavers' knots by hand.

The Leland-Moore Paint and Oil Company, of Charleston, S. C., has an elaborate display of their paints and oils.

The Janet Garment Company, Charlotte, have on exhibition a large number of their Betty Jinks garments for women and children.

The mills of Spindale have an interesting and beautiful display, featuring principally their Carolina gingham from the Stonecutter, Spindale and Cleghorn plants.

The Charlotte Manufacturing Company, the only manufacturers of card clothing in the South, are exhibiting one of their card clothing machines in operation, showing the construction of their clothing.

R. H. Bouligny & Co., of Charlotte, at their booth are displaying

electrical equipment for cotton mill and other industrial plants.

The Southern Spindle and Flyer Company, Charlotte, has on display the various machinery parts for cotton mills which they manufacture.

The Allen Overall Company, of Charlotte, has an exhibit featuring overalls, work shirts and similar goods.

The E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. has a very attractive exhibit devoted to their dyestuffs.

The Mathieson Alkali Works has a large booth displaying their chemicals for use in the textile and other industries.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company are showing a large number of samples of yarns and cloths dyed with their National dyes.

The Cliffside and Haynes Mills have a very attractive booth, showing the large range of gingham made at these two plants.

The Tolhurst Machine Company, of Troy, N. Y., well known manufacturers of extractors, had an interesting display of their products.

The Gem Dandy Garter Company, Madison, N. C., are displaying the various types of garters, suspenders and belts which they manufacture.

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HEDDLES ARE

1. Made of the finest steel wire obtainable.
2. Of the smoothest finish.
3. Uniform in shape and eyes well filled.
4. An insurance against imperfect weaving.
5. Flexible allowing knots to go through avoiding costly stoppages.

L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.

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SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
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DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
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**WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.**
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

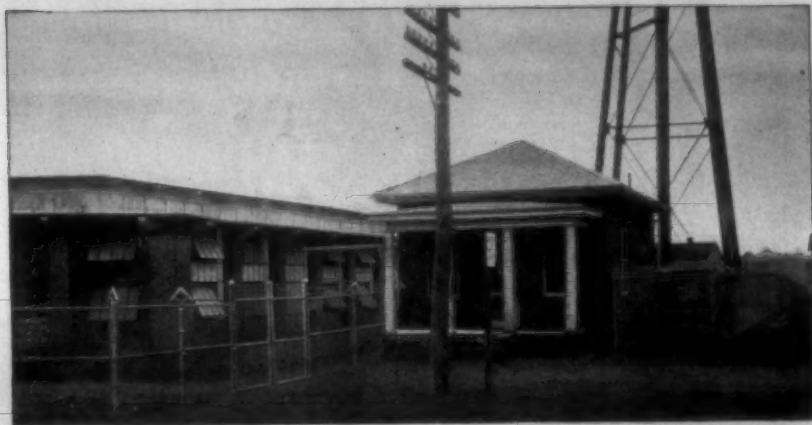
Save in freight by using

W I L T S

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

PAGE PROTECTION FENCE



Klumbac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., Protected with Page-Armco Fence, erected by General Equipment Co., Charlotte, N. C.

PAGE Fence is the only fence to be had in Rust-Resisting ARMCO Ingot Iron. The Page Steel & Wire Company made America's first woven-wire fence, the invention of J. Wallace Page in 1883. Page fences have been used for more than 40 years and some of the earliest installations are still giving satisfactory service.

Why Not Add Page Protection to Your Plant?

Wire or write for estimates and Prices.



GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Charlotte, N. C.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains



Southern Representative

E. S. PLAYER
Masonic Building
Greenville, S. C.

are in daily use in hundreds of textile mills.

WHY?

Because they are the most satisfactory fountain on the market.

Connect a PURO to your supply, then proceed to forget about it. Years later PURO will be just as satisfactory as it was the day you installed it.

Send for Catalog

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Britain's Exports to U. S. Gain Under Fordney Tariff

Washington.—Gloomy forebodings that the Fordney-McCumber tariff act would reduce British exports to the United States have not been borne out, but on the contrary, exports to this country, particularly in textiles, have materially increased, declares an article on "Figures on the Fordney Tariff" which appears in the September issue of Anglo-American Trade, the monthly publication of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, copies of which have been received here.

While none of the figures quoted in the article are new, they are presented in a different form, and altogether the article forms an interesting sidelight on how the present tariff of the United States is viewed in Great Britain. The article follows, in part:

"Since the passing of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act in September, 1922, the American Chamber of Commerce has closely watched its effect on British imports to the United States. That the result of the tariff was not as detrimental as anticipated is now an accepted fact. While certain lines have been adversely affected, it is encouraging to note that the statistics from the Board of Trade show that on the whole British imports into the United States have materially increased both in volume and value.

"We have made a comparison between the principal imports to the United States from Great Britain during the first six months of 1922, before the Fordney-McCumber act was passed, and the corresponding period of the present year.

Marked Jump in Textiles.

"It will be noted that marked increases are shown in textile goods, despite the heavy duty of 45 per cent. Cotton piece goods, gray and unbleached, reached the enormous total of 67,011,300 square yards in 1924 against 14,207,800 square yards in 1922, the money value being £2,869,125 against £689,614.

To counter the increase, however, all other cotton piece goods have fallen, the reason doubtless being that they were submitted to a substantial rise of 15 per cent in the tariff, while gray unbleached goods do not pay a high duty. Notwithstanding, cotton piece goods as a whole are almost doubled in 1924, standing at 84,387,100 square yards against 49,921,800 square yards in 1922. The value has not risen in like measure, being £4,081,191 in 1924 against £3,270,679 in 1922.

"Linen piece goods, despite an additional import of 25 per cent, have gone up to 39,053,800 square yards in 1924 against 25,148,300 square yards in 1922. The lower costs are reflected in the money value, which stands at £2,549,083 and £2,320,906, respectively.

"Silk piece goods have almost trebled at 149,332 square yards in 1924 against 53,539 square yards in 1922. But in this case the value has not diminished, being £49,723 against £18,950.

"Woolen tissues have risen by over 2,000,000 square yards and worsted tissues by 300,000 square yards, but there has been a remarkable decrease in worsted yarn, which has fallen to 29,400 pounds in 1924 compared with 308,000 pounds in 1922.

"Another big drop is revealed in jute sacks from 58,451 in 1922 to 2,418 in 1924, making a loss of over £39,000.

"Textile machinery shows the anomaly of increased weight together with decreased value.

"It will be seen that, notwithstanding the greater purchasing power of money in 1924, the totals reached by the imports of these dutiable goods in this year exceed by some £2,000,000 the value of similar goods during the first six months of 1922. This conclusion is borne out by the statistics from the U. S. Department of Commerce. It is not possible to divide the dutiable goods from those admitted free of duty, but the imports from the United Kingdom into the United States during the first half of 1924 amounted to \$173,330,831 against \$154,356,993 during the corresponding half of 1922.

"This chamber has always held that the Fordney tariff formed no insuperable barrier to the British trader, and the above figures confirm this conclusion.

"How ineffective the tariff is to keep out goods from a people whose purchasing power is high may be seen from the complaint voiced by Secretary Davis, of the Department of Labor, that the volume of iron and steel imports was excessive through both Atlantic and Pacific ports, and also the outcry of the American cotton mill owners who point out that 219,000,000 square yards of cotton piece goods were imported in 1923 against 142,000,000 square yards in 1922. The bulk of these imports came from the United Kingdom, which supplied 178,616,392 square yards, at a value of \$37,557,563.

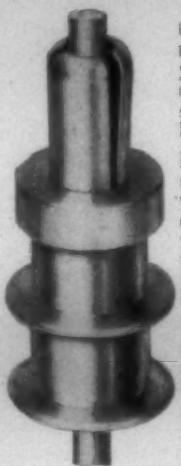
"Again, the New York Trust Company states that every class of dutiable imports was larger in amount in 1923 than in 1922, despite the higher tariff.

"Dutiable imports were increased 3.4 per cent in 1922 compared with 1922 while duty-free imports were increased only 14.1 per cent, even when allowance is made for the change in price level."

Indian Jute Market Firm.

The Indian raw-jute market is firm, with quotations on September 3 at 73 rupees (\$23.53) per bale for first quality, compared with 66 rupees (\$21.07) on July 30. The bur-lap market is steady with price continuing to increase, according to a cable from Consul W. L. Jenkins, Calcutta, to the Department of Commerce. The present quotation on 8-ounce, 9-porter hessian cloth is 18.75 rupees (\$6.04) per 100 yards, compared with 15.875 rupees (\$5.07) on July 30. India's exports of raw jute totalled 12,730 tons during July, while 53,613 tons of jute manufactures were shipped abroad, compared with 18,719 and 62,373 tons, respectively, during June.

Look Over Your Spindles Now And Be Prepared



Get 8 to 10% more yarn on your bobbins by equipping your spindles with our Patented Clutch.

Don't run your spindles with worn out whorls cut in by hands, which changes the speed of your spindles, therefore making uneven yarn.

Let us change your whorls on spindles, repoint and restraighten same, and save you money.

Fournier & Lemoine
Linwood, Mass.

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Patent Lawyers

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"Quality and Service
That Satisfies"

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& REED MFG. CO.**

ATLANTA, GA.
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Telephone Main 0517

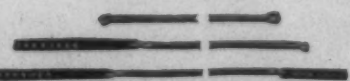
COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery for
Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing
Machine Co.
Bethayres, Pa.

Improved Dobby Chain



Dobby Cords



Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order Today

Information Regarding the Refilling of Top Flat Carded Brushes

By Geo. B. Snow,
Sales Manager, Atlanta Brush Co.

THE age of the brush-making industry, as far as I can see, favorably compares with the age of the cotton mill industry. Both have made constant, rapid strides in the advancement and the improvement of their machinery.

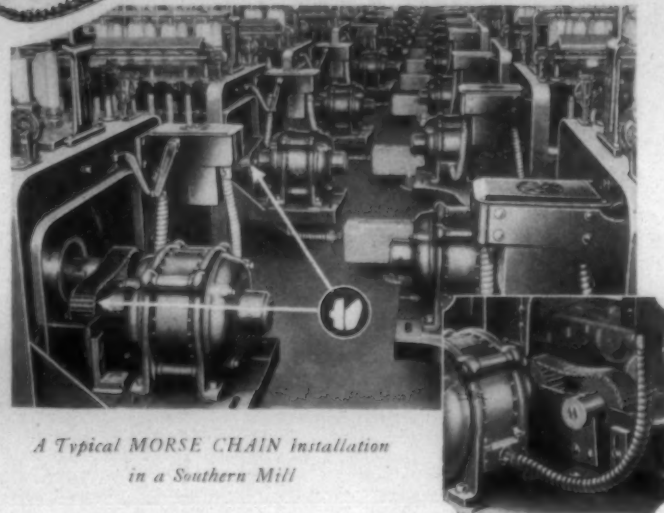
Cotton was first spun on spinning wheels at firesides in the home. Brush-making was also very crude and slow at that time. The only mode of construction known to the brush makers at that time was to set each individual bunch of bristles in the block by dipping in a composition of pitch and rosin, and immediately placing the bristles into the hole bored in the block, and this pitch would instantly become hard and crystallize — more and more so the older it got.

A brush maker, in dipping each bunch of bristles into this pitch, necessarily is compelled to take up more pitch than is required to hold it in place. Therefore, the surplus pitch oozes up within the hole and forms ringlets around each bunch of bristles, and, in a very short time, when the crystallization process has produced the proper hardness, any little jar or coming in contact with any tool or any machinery, will cause it to chip off. And, when this happens, it would, of course, naturally drop down into the top flats or the web, and will go from there on into the other processes of the preparation of this cotton, from the drawing frame and other machinery up to the spinning frame. And when this small particle of pitch, that has chipped off from the brush, comes in contact with any of the rolls, especially in the drawing frame, it either adheres to the roll or is firmly imbedded into the roving. In either case, the results are very bad.

Where the entire carding room is equipped with brushes of this construction, there are enough of these particles constantly going through the works to give the draw hands a lot of trouble and undue work to keep the flutes clean, but the most trouble that could be anticipated from this work would be caused by the comb in this spiral brush to drop down against the roll, and practically clean all of these ringlets of pitch from the entire brush in only a few minutes, which would seriously handicap the operation of this machinery and the other machines in the line of process.

This kind of work is not done by any of the people that build the machinery, and is not done by any reputable brush concern, and will only be found when used by some transient brush-maker. Our object in placing this letter before the mill people is to thoroughly acquaint you with what we know to be a dangerous process, and nothing saved except the time that it would take to ship these brushes to a reliable brush manufacturer. If further information is desired in regard to this letter, we will gladly supply it upon request.

MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



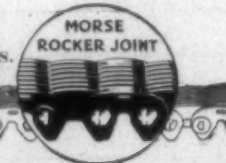
A Typical MORSE CHAIN installation
in a Southern Mill

Advantages of Morse Chain Drives

Eliminate loss of power caused by belt slippage; improve the quality of yarn; better lighting; maximum production assured by transmitting 98.6% of power developed by motor; cleaner and better work assured by eliminating fly.

MORSE CHAIN COMPANY

Factory, Ithaca, N. Y.
Charlotte, N. C. Boston, Mass.



DRAKE CORPORATION

"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK . . VIRGINIA

Seydel-Thomas Co.

Textile Chemicals
for Best Weaving

Seyco Products

The result of twenty years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.



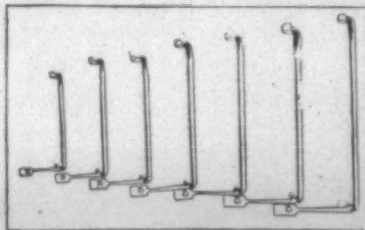
Main Office and Plant
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Atlanta, Ga.

Branch Office
Room 206 Andrews Law Bldg.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Eliminate Unnecessary Friction

The line shaft is the most important link in power transmission, if it is out of alignment it is causing unnecessary friction.

From four to nine per cent of shaft friction can be eliminated by correctly aligning and leveling shafting. Figure the cost in horse power, coal or Ampere reading.



This company will put all shafts in aligning and level, using the internationally recognized Kinthead system.

The cost of remedying shaft troubles will not equal the losses of a few days' operation of shafting out of alignment or level.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.

We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY
Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS,
V.-Pres. and Sec.

Southern Textile Exposition

Textile Hall

October 20th to 25th Inclusive
Greenville, S. C.

You will find at the Sixth Southern Textile Exposition the newest types of machinery and the latest kinds of mill supplies. Many mills will consider payment of the expenses of principal employees to and from this great Exposition a good investment.

We invite everyone interested in Textile Manufacturing to attend.

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Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

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Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	40	Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Co.	—		
Barber-Colman Co.	30	—Mc—	
Barber Mfg. Co.	—	McCaughy, Edward J.	41
Barton, Ernest L.	—	—N—	
Best, Edward H. & Co.	29	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	36
Bosson & Lane	—	Newburger Cotton Co.	38
Brown, David Co.	28	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	31
Brown St. Onge Co.	—	North Carolina Cotton	36
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Norwood Engineering Co.	46
		—O—	
—C—		Oklahoma Cotton	39
Carrier Engineering Corp.	36	—P—	
Catlin & Co.	41	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.	32
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Paige, Schoolfield & Co.	41
Chicago Belting Co.	—	Parker, Walter L. Co.	43
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Clipper Belt Lacer Co.	—	Paulson, Linkroom & Co.	41
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Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Penick & Ford, Ltd.	—
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.	12	Perkins, B. F. & Sons	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	32
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	—R—	
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Curran & Barry	40	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	33
Cyclone Fence Co.	—	Ridley Watts & Co.	—
		Robinson, John L. & Co.	38
—D—		Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.	25
Dan Gear Co.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	19
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Root Co.	21
Davidson, Jos. L. Co.	42	Roy, B. S. & Son	28
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Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	34	Sayles Finishing Plants	—
Drake Corp.	33	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	—
Draper, E. S.	26	Seaboard Ry.	—
Draper Corp.	—	Sellers, Wm. & Co.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Druid Oak Belting Co.	27	Seydel-Thomas Co.	33
Duplan Silk Corp.	22	Siggers & Siggers	33
Dupont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
		S. K. F. Industries	—
—E—		Sonoco Products	—
Economy Baler Co.	45	Southern Distributing Co.	26
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—F—		Spinks, John D.	—
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Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	35	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	25
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Fournier & Lemoine	33	Sydnor Pump & Well Co.	42
Firemen's Mutual Insurance Co.	—	Tatum, Pinkham & Greey	40
Ford, J. B. Co.	31	—T—	
Franklin Process Co.	4	Terrell Machine Co.	15
		Texas Cotton	37
—G—		Textile Mill Supply Co.	2
Garland Mfg. Co.	27	Thomas Grate Bar Co.	40
General Electric Co.	6	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Grant Leather Corp.	—	Tripod Paint Co.	—
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.	14	—U—	
Greist Mfg. Co.	36	United Chemical Products Co.	47
		U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
—H—		U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	35
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Howard-Hickory Co.	30	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Hollingsworth, J. D.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	47
Hopedale Mfg. Co.	47	—W—	
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	17	Washburn Printing Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	23	Watson, L. S. Mfg. Co.	31
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	5	Wellington, Sears & Co.	40
		Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	9
—J—		Whitin Machine Works	2
Jackson, Hill & Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	31
Jacobs, E. H. & Co.	25	Williams, J. H. Co.	—
Johnson, Oliver & Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Son	13
Jordan Mfg. Co.	—	Wilts Veneer Co.	31
		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	21
—K—		Woods, T. B. Sons Co.	43
Kaumagraph Co.	—		
Keever Starch Co.	8		
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.	33		
—L—			
Ladew, Edward R. Co.	—		
Langley, W. H. & Co.	40		
Leslie, Evans & Co.	40		

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

A Call to Arms

(Textile World.)

"SOME day there is bound to be a textile research institute in this country."

In this way is the subject of fundamental program usually dismissed. And there is no surer way in the world than this, of preventing just such an outcome. The man who sees no need for a scientific investigation of the premises of textile manufacturing is no more culpable than the man who, realizing its importance, does nothing about it.

As long as the formation of a research institute is regarded as an advisable event which will take place some time in the future, just so long will nothing be done. It is only when manufacturers realize that such a step is more than advisable—is in fact absolutely and immediately necessary—that action may be hoped for.

It is this phase which Dr. W. F. Edwards emphasizes elsewhere in this issue. A "national exigency" he calls it—and it is all of that. It is a problem which demands the consideration—and the action—of everyone identified, directly or indirectly, with the production of textile fibres and textile fabrics.

Nor will the launching of an American institute mean sailing on entirely uncharted seas. The plan of organization in effect in the British textile industry is closely along the lines suggested by Dr. Edwards. One of the few differences is the matter of Government aid, which Dr. Edwards disposes of admirably. The work done in the various branches of the industry in Great Britain promises developments of far-reaching importance. It is still too early to estimate its real value, because fundamental research is a matter of years and possibly decades, but every report from that country indicates that the money and time invested will have been well spent.

Textile World has devoted a great deal of space to this subject. Its interview last year with John Bancroft, followed by statements from leading manufacturers and scientists aroused widespread comment and revealed a general appreciation of the importance of action in this direction. Its editors have considered the problem from every angle. At an editorial conference held last month, a prolonged discussion centered about the ways and means by which the first step could be taken.

At this point, the reader may ask: "Well, why haven't you done something about it?" The answer is easy. Nothing can kill such a project more quickly than the slightest suspicion of self-interest. No one mill, no testing company, no publication can properly start the ball rolling. Such a mill might be regarded as seeking individual application of the research discoveries made; such a testing company might be suspected of striving for a semi-official connection, with increased business for itself; such a publication might be criticised as seeking publicity—and subscribers.

It is an industry job—and worthy of the efforts of the best men in the industry. There come to mind a score or more such men who have shown by their words and deeds an appreciation of the need of fundamental textile research. These are the men who eventually must put their feet under the same table and translate thought into action.

Other industries are leading the way. In the automotive field, radical developments and changes have come—and are pending. In the laundry industry, of infinitely less financial importance than the textile industry, a new science is being developed. In the baking field, principles standard for years are being discarded and new foods created.

And the textile industry, the second greatest industry in the country, stands part on most of its time-honored, imported premises. It watches depression come and go—or stay, as is true at present; it gets excited over the tariff, over labor legislation, over foreign competition—but it dismisses with a shrug this paramount issue, paramount in comparison with even these important problems.

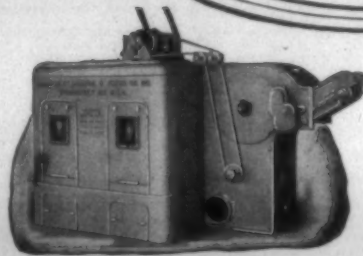
The editors of Textile World stand ready to aid and support a movement toward the establishment of a fundamental textile research institute. For years they have grasped every chance of endorsing each new and promising technical organization in the industry—always with the hope that one of them might prove eventually the nucleus for a research body. Each has done good work but none has been broad enough or representative enough to qualify. Today it seems that a new group must be the answer—a group made up of the leaders of every branch—cotton, wool, silk, knit goods and finishing, not to mention the growers of the fibres themselves. It may develop, as it usually does, that the real job will fall on the shoulders of some one man who will be the prime mover. But such a man must rise from an initial representative committee.

The formation of such a committee we recommend to all the textile associations as their most vital job and as an obligation they owe to the industries they serve.

Textile Imports Into Finland Decrease.

Imports of textile materials, raw and manufactured, into Finland decreased in value from 363,077,000 markkas (markka equals \$0.025 at current exchange) during the first six months of 1923 to 344,033,000 markkas during the same period of 1924, according to consular advices to the Department of Commerce from Helsingfors. Of the 1924 value, raw cotton accounted for 103,972,000 markkas; wool and shoddy, 46,157,000; flax, undressed and dressed, 16,469,000; wool rags, 6,563,000; cotton yarn and thread, 17,334,000; wool yarn, 10,947,000; cotton textiles, 64,096,000; wool textiles and felt, 70,904,000; and clothing, 7,594,000 markkas.

Complete Equipment Cotton Machinery Built by Specialists



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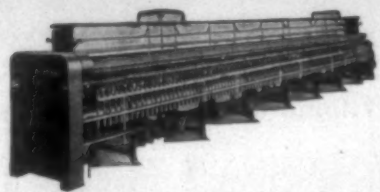
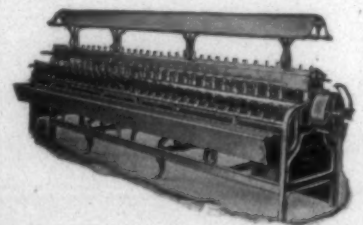
Feeders Conveyers
Vertical Openers Bale Breakers
Breaker Pickers Finisher Pickers
Thread Extractors
Roving Waste Openers
Revolving Top Flat Cards
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Intermediate, Roving and Jack Frames

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Ring Spinning and Twisting Machinery

Ring Spinning Frames for Cotton, Ring Twisters for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Jute, Flax and Novelty Yarn.



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Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

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Spoolers Doublers
Beam Warpers Banding Machines
Ball Warpers Card Grinders
Skein Winders Spindles for
Reels Cotton and Silk

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of Textile Winding Machinery

Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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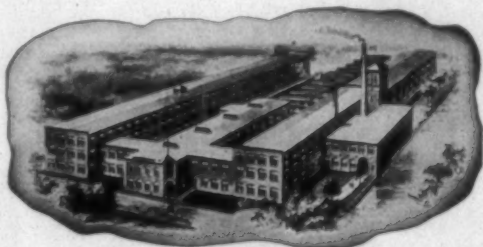
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All we ask is the opportunity to quote you—send sample of wire with request for quotation—we will submit samples of our product—prompt deliveries and unlimited capacity for large orders—small requirements receive the same attention.

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the



National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



What You Will See At The Exposition

(Continued from Page 8)

7-11 cleaner for scrubbing mill floors.

Charts will be exhibited, graphically showing the manufacture of soap and their various products.

The Veeder Manufacturing Co.

This company will exhibit a full line of their counters for textile machinery at the Exposition in Greenville, S. C.

William Sellers & Co., Inc.

Williams Sellers & Co. will show their complete line of power transmission apparatus, covering all phases of its application in textile mills.

Jordan Manufacturing Co.

Jordan Manufacturing Co. will have an exhibit of bobbins, skewers, etc., showing the different woods used and high grade hand polished and finished products which they have been producing for over 25 years.

Their exhibit will be in Space No. 217 in the main building, in charge of L. K. Jordan, from the Monticello, Ga., plant, and A. D. Roper, from the North Carolina plant. Chas. H. Jordan, president, will also be present part of the time.

Parks-Cramer Co.

Parks-Cramer Co. will have on display a complete humidifier system, in operation—that is, they will have one of their HDD air conditioners, connected to a small duplex motor-driven pump which will supply the water for this head at 150 pounds pressure. The return line from the head will go back to a filter tank, which will have all strainers, valves and piping exactly like the larger tanks used in textile plants. This tank will be made of sheet metal with a glass front, so that the whole interior is exposed. This will be complete in every detail, except that their tanks as installed in textile plants are made of concrete. The head will be automatically controlled by an HP regulator. This control system will be just the same as is used on their installations in textile plants, including diaphragm valve, air compressor, air receiver, and after-cooler. By watching the operation of this one head and one control, a mill owner will be able to see the working of a humidifier system, the

same as if it consisted of fifty heads and five controls.

Also, in conjunction with this, they will have on display their Turbo humidifiers, consisting of N-type Nos. 8, 10, 12 and 15.

Shambow Shuttle Co.

This exhibit will contain vulcanized fibre head spools, metal banded spools, plain wooden spools, cotton, silk, artificial silk, woolen and worsted fabrics.

Members of the firm and the sales force will be glad to demonstrate the fine points of their products and service.

The exhibit will have new designs developed since the last Boston Show, where the Shambow exhibit was conceded to be most interesting because of the thorough presentation of the Shambow goods and service.

The Root Co.

The Root Co. will show a complete line of counting machines, featuring Root counters especially adapted for textile installations.

In addition, representative counters will be shown in actual operation on a power table and will demonstrate just how counters may be used in each particular case.

The pick counter will be shown installed on a loom, the hank counter will be shown on a spinning frame, and the well-known Bristol counter on a mule spinning frame.

The exhibit will be in charge of W. A. Kennedy, Southern sales engineer; A. E. Kallinich, New England sales engineer, and J. H. Chaplin, vice-president and works manager.

They will be located in Booths Nos. 249 and 250.

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.

This company will exhibit rubber coverings for rolls used in the textile industry, as well as their general line of mechanical rubber goods, including rubber belting and hose. Their booths are Nos. 224 and 229, on the second floor of the annex.

In attendance at the booths will be W. E. Tiedt, special roll covering representative, and C. P. Shook, Jr., of the Birmingham branch.

The Viscose Co.

This exhibit will consist of the various yarns which they manufacture along with samples of the raw materials and samples of the warps, spools, quills and cones of the yarn

MANUFACTURED WEATHER
makes
Every day a good day

Humidification Dehumidification
Heating Ventilation Purification

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as put up at their plant. They will also have various manufactured fabrics made by their customers incorporating these yarns. These fabrics will consist of hosiery, sweaters, dress goods, draperies, silks and woolsens.

Republic Flow Meters Co.

This exhibit will consist of the following: One Type "A" panel and meter body, one C02 recorder mounted on a panel, two draft instruments.

These are to be arranged so that you can operate the Flow meter and the C02 recorder. In other words, they are equipped with pump, which circulates water through the C02 recorder, and the drop in pressure is measured across a valve to operate the flow meter. If it is desired to get a temporary record of the C02 recorder, it is, of course, necessary to use a candle or cigar smoke.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

The New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, N. Y., will occupy Section No. 204, second floor, main building, and will have on display their full line of Non-Fluid Oil modern textile lubricants, which are designed for lubricating every machine employed in the carding, spinning, twisting and weaving of cotton.

It is the aim of the New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co. to maintain a complete lubricating service for textile mills, and their representatives are qualified to give mill superintendents and engineers skilled advice on every phase of lubrication. The company has issued a text-book on the subject of lubrication which illustrates every machine through which cotton passes from the bale to the packing room and treats of the lubricating difficulties usually experienced in textile mills and the remedies for them. A copy of this book will be given gratis to every visitor at their exhibit.

Lewis W. Thomason, the company's well known Southern district manager, will be in charge of their exhibit. Mr. Thomason will be assisted by W. H. Higginbotham, Falls L. Thomason, W. C. Taylor, as well as by several other representatives of the company, all of whom have specialized in textile machinery lubrication, and will gladly place their knowledge at the disposal of mill men interested in effecting improvements in this direction.

Foster Machine Co.

The Foster Machine Co. will exhibit, at the Greenville Exhibition, their latest designed machines for cone winding, tube winding and doubling cotton yarn, thread and twine.

The Foster two-process system of doubling will be of interest to spinners of yarn for mercerizing, thread and other quality yarns.

Precise wind machines for finishing carpet warp and other heavy

yarns and cords will be shown.

The Foster Co., in addition to their standard winding machines, manufacture special attachments for the textile trade and all of these will be demonstrated at their space.

Of particular interest will be the Foster No. 32 spooler tension for all makes of spoolers. This attachment is attracting attention at this time in connection with the change that is taking place in mills from the warp wind system of spinning to the filling wind system.

Haralson Sales Co., Inc.

In Booth 207 this company will exhibit for the Standard Electric Time Co., of Springfield, Mass., a complete line of electric clock and bell systems for the cotton mill. This will include a master clock, which will control secondary clocks, such as are placed at various points throughout the mill, giving correct time at all places, and insuring all departments running on the same schedule. Calling systems for locating officials quickly, in and out recorders for employees to register on, and fire alarm systems, all of these being operated in conjunction with the clocks.

E. C. Atkins & Co.

This company will have their No. 18, No. 7 and No. 14 Kwik Kut Power hack saw machines. The first machine will be driven, and will be operating throughout the Exposition. They will also have a complete display of wood and metal cutting saws of all sorts, including hack saw blades, hand saws, circular saws, band saws, etc. They will have motor driven swing cut-off saws in operation. In addition, there are a number of specialties they manufacture for textile mills, such as Cantol belt wax, Rogers blade punches, AAA car movers and the AAA circular saw guard.

Morse Chain Co.

They will have on exhibit an interesting textile drive in operation together with samples of different size chains. An automatic machine which will project an enlarged photograph of various textile applications. This machine will show a different picture every 30 seconds. Literature, engineering data and special information as to costs and production that can be had with the application of chain drives.

In attendance will be V. D. Morse, general sales manager, Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.; J. S. White, manager Boston office, Morse Chain Co.; G. W. Pritchett, manager Charlotte office; Earl F. Scott, Atlanta office;

COBB COTTON CO.

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Mississippi Delta Staple
Our Specialty
Helena, Ark.

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TEXAS COTTON

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All Grades and Staples

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W. F. EVANS & CO.

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In the Heart of the Delta
Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers.
Benders and Staple Cotton
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Established 1909

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Unexcelled Quality of Work

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W. H. WILLEY, Vice-President
NORMAN MONAGHAN, Secy-Treas.

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Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty

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We gin over 15,000 bales of cotton annually, and would ship from gin to mills on type.
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WESTERN
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BRAND
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EXPORT

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Direct selling agency for North and South Carolina and Virginia.

ROBINSON & BAGGETT

Brevard Court

Charlotte, - - - - - N. C.

also F. A. Pritchett and H. E. Matthews, of the Charlotte office.

The Bahnson Co.

The Bahnson exhibit will include several units of the Bahnson system arranged so that they may be examined closely as to mechanism and operation, and the men in charge of the exhibit will be in position to explain fully and thoroughly any points about the Bahnson humidifier that may be of special interest to those attending the Exposition.

The Bahnson humidifier is meeting with very marked success in cotton and silk mills, and is proving to be a humidifying system that

American Scrubbing Equipment Sales Co.

This company will have the following equipment presented at the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C.:

One No. 20 scrubber, one No. 16 scrubber, one No. 5 mopping machine, one No. 2 mop truck, one No. 10 absorber, and a quantity of their Finola scouring powder.

The J. B. Ford Co.

The J. B. Ford Co., manufacturers of Wyandotte products for the textile trade, will occupy Spaces 726 and 727 in the main hall of the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville. They will be represented by C. P. Hostetter, of Atlanta; J. G. Schaeffer, of Charlotte, and P. G. Westmoreland, of Greenville.

Weaving Developments

(Continued from Page 12)

merchandising a yard of your goods. That is really the invitation that I wanted to extend to the mill men here today.

Now, the average mill man, the average good weaver, says, "I know what my mill can do. I know what my looms can make." He does not want to be told what his 40-inch loom can make. He knows the whole game himself as far as his particular mill is concerned. Now, I am not taking issue with that man. I would have said the same thing five years ago, for I would not have taken off my hat to any man spinning yarns from 3s to 150s. Today I will take my hat off to the development of weaving that has come through and out of this plant. The average mill man is confronted with his manufacturing problems, his labor, his buying of his cotton, the merchandising of his goods, and he does not have time to concentrate his entire energy and thought on the looms in his weave room. The mill man is not to blame because he is not able to diversify his product himself. He frankly has not time to do it, but you take four men such as this plant has, who have devoted their entire lives to weaving, remove all the obstacles

and troubles and trials of manufacturing from them, and turn them loose with every type of loom that there is in the industry today, with the yarn markets of the world at their command, and ideas brought to them by buyers, and they are bound to stumble across something. If we were only making sausages in that plant, we would be bound to stumble on a better way to make that sausage. You cannot help it if you concentrate on one thing.

We have \$5,000,000 worth of merchandise today that can be sold at a profit to mills who have looms to put it on. Check that statement from this. I invite any mill man, who may be a skeptic, to visit that plant in Paterson, N. J., and go with me to the buyers in New York, who will tell you they they will take certain lines of the merchandise we have made at a profit to the mill. So much for that. Invite any man with any manufacturing problems, especially those concerning weaving, to submit them to us. They in turn will be turned over to our plant. Those men may take three weeks; they may take three months; before they give you an answer, but either one of two answers they will give you—either work it out or "it cannot be done."

Now, that may be just a little bit advanced, but working through it all as I have for the past five years it does not seem so queer to me. Radio a few years ago, and thousands of other things we would not have believed in, and the only reason that this plant was at its conception and is today a practical reality is because one man in our organization had a vision, and he spent five years and a quarter of a million dollars in bringing that vision to a reality.

As an illustration of one or two fabrics that we have developed in the past two years—suppose I said to the best weaver in this room, "Can you take an ordinary dobby loom and make a pleated dress goods or pleated gingham or just a pleated sheeting with the pleat woven in so that a girl, who many times has glued her eyes to the windows of a department store, and wanted so badly a pleated skirt but could not afford one because it cost four or five dollars to have it dry cleaned and repeated, can now realize the benefit of that pleated skirt by washing it and ironing it at home?" would you say it could be done? Yet that is one fabric we have developed, and placed it before the best weavers in this country, and they said it couldn't be done. Can you weave any fabric with no crimp or undulation in the warp, with the filling laying on the top and bottom? Can you weave the heaviest piece of duck, that you might imagine, that will be as pliable as a handkerchief, and pull the warp in it and it has absolutely no crimp in it?

I could go on and tell you for two hours of the fabrics that have been made in this plant, but one or two illustrations are sufficient to show what can be accomplished by concentrated energy on one unit in any part of the mill. I thank you. (Applause).

W. J. BRITTON & CO.

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE
COTTON

105 S. Front St.

Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.

Color Matching

(Continued on Page 10)

or a green is produced of a greenish tone, or a perfect green. The use of the letter, however, serves better to aid one in fully understanding the combination and its result, and it is not unusual to hear a dyer refer to a blue shade of yellow or a yellow shade of blue since there are many who rather consider the tone of a color as best represented by either; red, yellow or blue, the three primary colors. This is perhaps the only case where one may become confused, but not if you bear in mind that yellow (B) and blue (Y) have identical tones and their union is equal quantity must give a pure toned result, namely, green. The fourth combination in the table is merely a reversal of the second.

We will next represent by means of another table how one may change the tone of a color or its shade without changing the color itself; but first let us consider some concrete case. Suppose the dyer has some blue colored material of a decided greenish tone and wishes to convert it into a good navy blue; and were to "top" it with only a small amount of red reasoning from this standpoint; that a "navy" being generally a red shade of blue, a small amount of red would be sufficient to bring the desired result; the results would be far from satisfactory since the green in this blue material and the small amount of red uniting would be of sufficient strength to lessen the strength of the blue and cause the resultant shade to become more or less flat—or as the dyer says, "muddy." On the other hand, were we to use a violet of a bluish shade in place of the red, the blue of such a combination would be gradually increasing while at the same time the red in the violet (blue and red producing violet) was killing the green tone of the blue in the original color of the goods.

Blue (Y) combined with Violet equals Blue (R).

Blue (R) combined with green equals Blue (Y).

Red (B) combined with Orange equals Red (Y).

Red (Y) combined with Violet equals Red (B).

Yellow (B) combined with Orange equals Yellow (R).

Careful observation of this table makes it evident that if there is too much red in the bath, green will tone it down or "kill it"—if there is too much yellow, violet must be used—if there is too much blue, orange must be used.

If the dyer takes the time to study his colors so as to carry somewhat of a mental impression of their true tone, he may with constant application of the foregoing tables simplify his work considerably, or at least enable him to overcome some of his difficulties in de-

termining just what color to add in all cases for the production of pleasing and pure toned results. There is nothing secret or mysterious in his work, but if one prefers to call it a secret, then let this stand for hard work, continued application and constant attention to detail.—Textile Colorist.

Diversification and the Tariff

(Continued from Page 14)

Senator Jones type and the North Carolina type of Democrat, and to emphasize the danger of LaFolletteism not only to the Democratic party, but to the industrial Carolinas. What would the Carolinas be without their textile industry? Is not all business here stagnant and depressed when the mills are curtailing and running behind? Having no textile industry of its own, how is New Mexico particularly concerned in the Southern textile industry?

Which concerns Carolinians more, the prosperity of their textile mills with their hosts of employers and families, or the local exigencies of Western politicians of the LaFollette and near-LaFollette affiliation?

Yarn Spinners' Bulletin

The bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association last week says:

Advices from yarn centers indicate a strong effort on the part of speculators to depress yarn prices commensurate with the recent drop in cotton values. In spite of the material slump in cotton prices, yarn prices are not yet on a profitable basis, and orders taken on today's range of prices would show spinners a material loss. Speculators and dealers are reported to be selling the market short, and using every effort to break yarn prices. The spinner's attitude of maintaining prices at a profitable level and declining forward business except at remunerative figures is having a stabilizing effect on the market, and we believe will shortly induce consumers to place their business.

Small "hand to mouth" sales are reported from jobbers' stocks. Short sales are reported to have been made at less than published prices. These sales, however, have not yet been covered by actual orders to the mills, and once the speculators realize that they are unable to manipulate the market to suit their ends they will of necessity be forced to protect themselves by covering their short sales at best prices obtainable. This we believe will stimulate the market and produce buying from actual consumers. A firm stand on the part of the spinners, continued curtailment and a little patience will we believe put the market on a healthy basis.

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High Grade Staple Cotton

Experienced Handlers of Low Grade Staples

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Domestic—Cotton—Export

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Personal Supervision Given All Shipments.

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Montgomery & Sumner

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Although cotton goods markets were irregular last week due to the uncertainty of cotton prices, prices on most lines of goods stiffened somewhat at the end of the week. Buying was not large, but in many instances buyers paid the higher prices, but only for comparatively small lots of goods. Most buyers need goods and stocks in all quarters are small, but they are held back by the fear of still lower cotton prices.

During the early part of the week, print cloths and sheetings declined slightly, but on Thursday, Friday and Saturday quotations were advanced slightly and very few mills would quote the prices they made earlier in the week.

Though trading was more restricted the undertone of the market was sound. A continuation of the previous broad buying interest was observed, which resulted in the appearance of bleachers, manufacturers, converters and printers. No one specialist class of buyers was in the market.

Print cloths were reported most active, with sizable quantities of 64x60s, 68x72s, and 60x48s selling. There was a limited trading interest in many other constructions. The mills were very ready to sell into October and preferred to book orders calling for spots and futures pretty well divided. They sold 80 squares 4.00-yard, at 11½ cents and 11½ cents; 72x76, 4.25 yard, 11 cents; 64x60, 5.35-yard, 8½ cents; 68x72, 4.75-yard, 9½ cents; 60x48, 6.25-yard, 7½ cents and 7½ cents; 44x40, 8.20-yard, 5½ cents and 5½ cents.

Sheetings were not so active, although there were sales of some construction at a quarter to a half cent higher. Most buyers confined purchases to small lots for spot and nearby delivery.

Trading in finished lines was fairly good, but both wholesalers and retailers were inclined to operate entirely on a hand-to-mouth basis. There was a moderate demand for percales and gingham. Some sales of bleached muslins were made at slightly lower prices. There was an improved demand for sheets and pillow cases and these goods sold steadily, many mills having orders on hand to carry them through the next few weeks.

In the fine goods, the best demand was for flock dot voiles, satens and rayon mixtures. There was a good call for cotton and silk mixture for spring.

There was some improvement in the demand for tire fabrics and a number of fair sized sales for future delivery were reported. In

spite of the lower cotton prices, fabric prices held well, the basis remaining around 54 cents for cords.

A fair amount of business was reported on cotton duck, the demand for double filling duck showing considerable improvement. Army duck was also better, the price being around 50 to 51 cents per pound.

Interest in sateens was reported, but the trade wanted to buy a fair Eastern make at 13 cents, whereas 13¼ has been the best price for an Eastern make, and some of the more desirable cloths have been held at 13½ cents.

There were some reports of low prices on silk and cotton crepes last week. On Thursday, there had been a report of 25½ for 80x76 single crepes, and another report went slightly lower, to even money. Raw silk advanced, and there was some question as to what could be done. For 80x96 two-end crepes, the quotations had ranged between 34 and 35 cents, with some holding for more.

The week in the Fall River print cloth market was one of the quietest in some months with sales reaching a total of 15,000 pieces at the outside. A number of factors have contributed to the lack of trading, including the cotton situation and interest in the textile exhibition. The entire total of the week is practically confined to 36-inch low counts. Mills have resisted efforts to place orders at quotations slightly under current quotations. Inquiry has been at a very low ebb.

The John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, in their weekly review of trade, say: "The wholesale dry goods business is manifesting expansion in demand for fall merchandise for at-once delivery. Road orders show good increase over corresponding week of last year, both in volume and number of orders received, and a very large increase over the preceding week of this month. Buyers have been in market in much larger numbers during corresponding week and month of last year. Collections show improvement."

Prices in primary markets were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7 cents; 64x60s, 6½ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 9 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 15½ cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 26 cents; denims, 220s, indigo, 22 cents; prints, 10 cents; staple gingham, 15 cents, nominal; dress gingham, 18½ and 21 cents, nominal.

Southeastern Selling Agency
LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
Extra staples, and good 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market showed very little change during the week. Spinners were not inclined to operate ahead due to the unsatisfactory prices and buyers were at a loss over the cotton market. Prices showed a slight decline early in the week, but later on were firmer and steadier. Sales were confined almost entirely to small lots and seldom went over 5,000 pounds. Buyers were interested only in prompt shipments and lacked confidence to consider contract business.

Combed yarns continued in very light demand. Prices in this division have been even more upset than in the carded list. In the lack of anything like a demand for any appreciable quantity of combed yarns, it is hard to get a definite idea about prices. Quotations on the finer numbers of two-ply combed yarns were somewhat easier at the end of the week.

Prices on carded yarns were somewhat steadier on Friday and Saturday, due to the firmer tone of the cotton market. Dealers were more firm in their price ideas and held two-ply 20s at 42 cents, while 30s could not be had for less than 47 cents. A good many mills withheld prices and they had apparently taken on all of the business they want to handle at present prices.

In some quarters, inquiry for carded yarns, in coarse counts, was reported to cover delivery as far ahead as January. Buyers, however, were intent on covering at very low prices and as a result little business was put through.

Sales on the last two days of the week were somewhat more numerous, but were made up of small lots of scattered descriptions and for prompt shipment.

Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s	39 a	2-ply 24s	45 a
10s	30 1/2 a	2-ply 26s	46 a
12s to 14s	40 a	2-ply 30s	47 1/2 a
2-ply 16s	42 1/2 a	2-ply 40s	53 a
2-ply 20s	42 1/2 a 43 1/2	2-ply 50s	60 a 62

Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	38 a	40s	53 a
10s to 12s	38 1/2 a 39	40s ex.	56 a
14s	39 a 40	50s	60 a 62
16s	42 a	60s	68 a 70
20s	42 a 43	Tinged Carpet	
24s	44 a	3 and 4-ply 35	a 37
26s	45 a	White Carpet	
30s	47 a	3 and 4-ply 37 1/2	a 38

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
6s, 1-ply	34 a	12s, 2-ply	38 a
8s, 2, 3 and	40s	20s, 2-ply	42 a
4-ply	34 1/2 a 35	26s, 2-ply	45 a
10s, 1-ply and	30s	2-ply	47 a
2-ply	36 a		

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply		3, 4 and 5-ply	
8s	38 a	16s	42 a
10s	38 1/2 a	20s	43 a
12s	39 a		

Single Chain Warps.			
10s	39 a	24s	44 1/2 a
12s	40 a	26s	45 a
14s	41 a	30s	47 a
16s	42 a	40s	53 a
20s	42 1/2 a 43		

Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	37 a	20s	42 a 43
10s	38 a	24s	44 a

12s	38 1/2 a	26s	44 1/2 a 45
14s	39 a	30s	47 a
16s	40 a		

Frame Cones.

8s	37 a	22s	41 a
10s	37 a	24s	41 1/2 a 42
12s	38 a	26s	42 a
14s	38 1/2 a	28s	42 1/2 a 44
16s	39 a	30s	43 1/2 a 46
18s	39 1/2 a 40	30s tying in	44 a 45
20s	40 1/2 a 41	40s	52 a

Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.

2-ply 16s	55 a 56	2-ply 50s	68 a 70
2-ply 20s	57 a 58	2-ply 60s	72 a 75
2-ply 30s	60 a 62	2-ply 70s	85 a
2-ply 36s	60 a 65	2-ply 80s	92 a 95
2-ply 40s	65 a 67		

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	50 a	30s	60 a
12s	51 a	32s	62 a
14s	52 a	34s	64 a
16s	52 1/2 a	36s	65 a
18s	53 a	38s	68 a
20s	53 1/2 a	40s	70 a
22s	54 a	50s	75 a
24s	54 1/2 a	60s	80 a
26s	55 a	70s	90 a
28s	57 a	80s	96 a

Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.

20s, 2-ply	52 a	36s, 2-ply	62 a
22s, 2-ply	53 a	40s, 2-ply	64 a
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a
30s, 2-ply	58 a	50s, 2-ply	74 a

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held November 12 and 13 at the Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, it is announced in the current bulletin of the association. The general topic will be manufacturing and selling cotton goods. The principal social feature will be a cabaret supper and banquet.

Philippine Government in Need of Towels and Woolen Shirts.

The Textile Division has received a circular-proposal from the Philippine Government giving conditions under which bids may be submitted on 20,000 face towels 20x40 inch, and 10,000 O. D. woolen shirts. Copy of this tender will be made available upon application to the New York and Philadelphia district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or to the Textile Division at Washington. Bids will be received until 11 a. m. November 3.

Polish Cotton Mill Activity Improved.

Textile stocks in Poland have been somewhat reduced, and this, together with a slight renewal of both domestic and foreign buying, has resulted in an increase in the operating time of the cotton mills and a decrease in unemployment. This improvement, however, is not expected to have any immediate effect upon United States exports of cotton to Poland, according to cable to the Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attache W. Rogers, Warsaw.

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the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

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All Numbers, Regular, Reverse and Fancy Twists. Mills wishing to sell direct to discriminating customers please write, stating counts and quality, carded or combed, skeins, ball or chain warps, tubes or cones.

Sales to customers by wire on mill's acceptance and approval.

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Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., Weldon, N. C.

White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.

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Want Department

Superintendent of Cotton Mill

Highly qualified man with a record of unusual success is open for an engagement. Experienced in all branches of Cotton Manufacturing, and thoroughly capable of taking complete charge of a mill of any size. Would consider a position as general superintendent of a chain of mills. Now engaged but could arrange for a prompt release. Highest recommendations. Address Seaverns, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Financial

New and partly equipped seamless hosiery plant, located in the South, wants financial assistance to complete equipment. Ideal as to location and labor. Address Adv. No. 5, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

Experienced superintendent or overseer weaving open for position. Good references; 14 years' experience as superintendent and overseer. Address B, 44 Evans Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Salesman Wanted

To sell sizing, softener and other materials to cotton mills and finishing plants in the South. State full particulars as to residence, age, experience and salary expected. Address Box 24, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

1 Keeler Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler, 90 H. P., 60" diameter, 17 feet long. To carry 100 lbs. pressure. The Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.

PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT

Man 42 years of age, married, strictly sober, 28 years' experience on carded and combed knitting and weaving yarns, counts 1s to 60s, and plain weaving, expert carder and spinner, efficient manager, can get quality and quantity. Capable of taking complete charge of the manufacturing of a mill of any size. Would like to connect with a good mill or chain of mills. Best of references from past and present employer. Now engaged. Could accept position in 30 days. Address Practical, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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First-class man to reneck and fit cotton mill steel rollers. None but a man capable of doing first-class work of this kind need apply. Cox Foundry and Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga. Station A.

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We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

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10,000 SPINNING SPINDLES D — 8 LATEST MODEL

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STANDARD McMULLAN BLADE
VARYING 2 TO 4 YEARS OLD.
IN FINE CONDITION
REPLACED BY TAPE DRIVE SPINDLES

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- 1—No. 5 Saco-Lowell Opener and Feeder.
- 1—40" Saco-Lowell Combination Single Beater Breaker and Finisher Lapper.
- 1—No. 1 Saco-Lowell Condenser.
- 1—Saco-Lowell Thread Extractor.
- 4—Saco-Lowell Deliveries, 1st drawing.
- 1—Whitin Sliver-lap Machine with derby back
- 1—Whitin Ribbon-lap Machine, 4 heads.
- 2—Whitin Combers, 8 heads, 12 coilers.
- 1—H. & B. Slubber, 28 spindles, 11x5½ bobbin.
- 1—H. & B. Intermediate, 54 spindles, 9x4½ bobbin.
- 1—H. & B. Roving, 96 spindles, 7x3½.
- 2—H. & B. Jacks, 200 spindles each, 6x2½ bobbin.
- 10—Whitin Ring Frames, 224 spindles each, 3" gauge, tape drive.
- 5—Fales & Jenks Wet Twisters, 240 spindles each, 3" gauge.
- 4—No. 160 Universal Winders.
- 2—No. 50 Universal Winders.
- 2—No. 80 Universal Winders.
- 2—No. 90 Universal Winders.
- 1—Electric Yarn Singeing Machine, 30 spindles.
- 1—Tape Sewing Machine.
- 5—Barber-Colman Hand Knotters.
- 6—Draper Model K, 16-Harness Dobby Looms, 32".
- 2—Crompton & Knowles, 4x1 Box, 16-Harness Dobby, 32".
- 2—Crompton & Knowles, 4x1 Box, 8-Harness Dobby, 32".
- 2—Crompton & Knowles, 2x1 box, 8-Harness Dobby, 32".
- 2—Crompton & Knowles, 4x1 Box, 32".
- 5—Stafford Model A, 16-Harness Dobby, 32".
- 3—Stafford Model A, 32".
- 1—Stafford Model M.
- 1—Stafford Model A, 16-Harness Dobby, 36".
- 2—Stafford Model A, 16-Harness Dobby, 40".
- 2—Stafford Model K, 16-Harness Dobby, 81".
- 2—Stafford Model A, 16-Harness Dobby, 28".
- 2—Stafford Model D, 16-Harness Dobby, 66".
- 2—Jacquard Heads, 1 for 28", 1 for 81" Damask.
- 8—Hopedale 36" Looms, 5-harness.
- 1—Curtis & Marbel No. 21 Stitcher with Motor.
- 1—Sample Cutting Machine.
- 1—Trade Mark Stamping Machine.
- 1—Wire Stitching Machine.
- 1—Phila. Textile Proctor Dryer 6x6x8.
- 3—Hussong Dyeing Machines, Wood Tanks.
- 1—American Laundry Machine Co. 30" Hydro Extractor Motor Driven.
- 1—Textile Finishing Co. Kier, ¼ ton capacity.
- 1—Franklin Dye Machine, 100 lb. capacity.
- 1—Permutet Water Softening Outfit, 1,000 gallon per hour capacity.
- 1—Smith Drum Mercerizing Machine, 16 pole skein.

Miscellaneous lot of motors, scales, office desks and chairs, some mill supplies, including about 50,000 bobbins.

The foregoing list of machinery will be sold at private sale, either as a whole or in part, F. O. B. floor, Model Mill, Spartanburg, S. C. All of it in first-class condition, having been run only two years, and is good as new. For further information, address E. E. Chittenden, Receiver, Spartanburg, S. C.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$3.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT POSITION as roll coverer. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4324.

WANT POSITION as overseer spinning. Overseer for 20 years on all counts and colors, both carded and combed, from various stocks. Can get results. Would consider \$33 weekly, with free rent. No. 4327.

WANT POSITION as superintendent. My experience covers mills in both North and South on a wide variety of goods and yarns. Excellent references to show past record of unusual achievement. No. 4328.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of cotton yarn or good mill. Man of unusual ability and can give references to show excellent past record. No. 4329.

WANT POSITION as overseer spinning or night superintendent. Qualified by experience and training to handle room on efficient basis. A-1 references. No. 4330.

WANT POSITION as overseer weaving. My experience covers wide variety of fancy goods, including silk mixture. First-class references as to character and ability. No. 4331.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding or spinning, or would take good second hand's place. North Carolina preferred. Long experience. I. C. S. graduate, age 30, married, sober. References. No. 4332.

WANT POSITION as superintendent or overseer weaving. Practical, experienced man on many different fabrics. Long and satisfactory record as overseer and superintendent. Best of references. No. 4333.

WANT POSITION as overseer cloth room. Now employed, but wish larger place. Long experience. Best of references. No. 4334.

WANT POSITION as superintendent or assistant superintendent in good mill on white work. Man of good habits, unusual ability and have long record of satisfactory services. No. 4335.

WANT POSITION as superintendent, prefer yarn mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references. No. 4336.

WANT POSITION as superintendent, or overseer carding, spinning and twisting. Experienced man with excellent past record. Good references. No. 4337.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Now employed, but want larger place. First-class references to show character and ability. No. 4338.

WANT POSITION as overseer weaving or assistant superintendent. Have had 19 years as overseer on all grades of yarn and cloth. Excellent references. No. 4340.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding or spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Can get quality production at low cost. Best of references. No. 4341.

WANT POSITION as overseer carding. 20 years as overseer on all classes of work. Now employed. Age 40, married, have family. Good references. No. 4342.

WANT POSITION as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics, both plain and fancy. Have excellent record and can give first-class references as to character and ability. No. 4343.

WANT POSITION as superintendent or overseer carding or spinning room. Familiar with fine and coarse numbers and know how to get satisfactory results. Good references. No. 4344.

New Newport Binder Inserts

The Newport Chemical Works has issued two new bulletin inserts for its binder. These describe new products that have recently been placed on the market by the concern. The first treats of Posavon soap. Milling Oil-Poco and Alipsol. Posavon soap is described as a highly concentrated potassium soap and is guaranteed to be free of any kind of filler or any substance which is apt to attack the fiber. It is claimed to be a thorough and even moistening product, giving excellent softening effects, protecting the fiber from injury by alkalies and having foam developing, cleansing, dissolving and ozonizing properties. The bulletin briefly describes its use in woolen washing.

Milling Oil-Poco is described as producing a strong felting action and as furnishing a creamy fulling foam which emulsifies and keeps in solution all fats that do not saponify. It is said to prevent clotting of fibers during fulling and to protect them from alkaline influences. Its properties and important features are enumerated and its use in washing woollens described.

The second bulletin covers the uses of Pinol and Isomerpin, and gives further details regarding Posavon soap. This bulletin is in the nature of an instruction book for these three products. It details the use of Pinol in scouring and bleaching, and its use in combination with Posavon soap in the semi-silk industry and for craping or crisping cotton, half-wool, half-silk and woolen goods. Another section describes fully the use of Isomerpin in dyeing, finishing, sizing and mercerizing alone and with Posavon soap in printing with alizarine and other dyestuffs. This bulletin should prove very helpful to textile men, as the information it contains was doubtless obtained only after exhaustive tests with the products involved.

Wool Stocks in United States Bonded Warehouses.

Stocks of wool in United States bonded warehouses on July 31 totalled 408,124,579 pounds compared with 412,705,464 pounds on June 30. Each class showed a decrease from the June figures except mohair, in which there was a slight increase.

Australian Textile Output.

The total value of the output from the textile mills in Australia during the year ended March 31, 1923, was £4,712,964 from the 40 plants then in operation. During the last year, ten new factories have been established, but the production of tweed and cloth has decreased over 500,000 yards, from 5,656,132 in the previous year to 5,043,494 yards in 1922-23. Assistant Trade Commissioner E. G. Pauly, Melbourne, reports to the Department of Commerce. However, the value of the flannel output increased from £266,209 in 1921-22 to £628,364 in 1922-23, while that of blankets advanced from £625,836 to £717,211.

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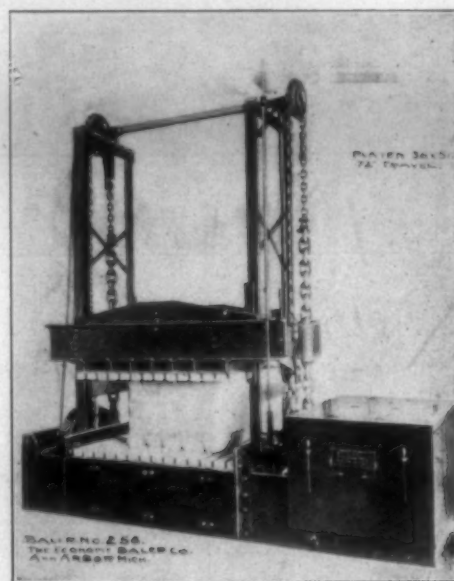
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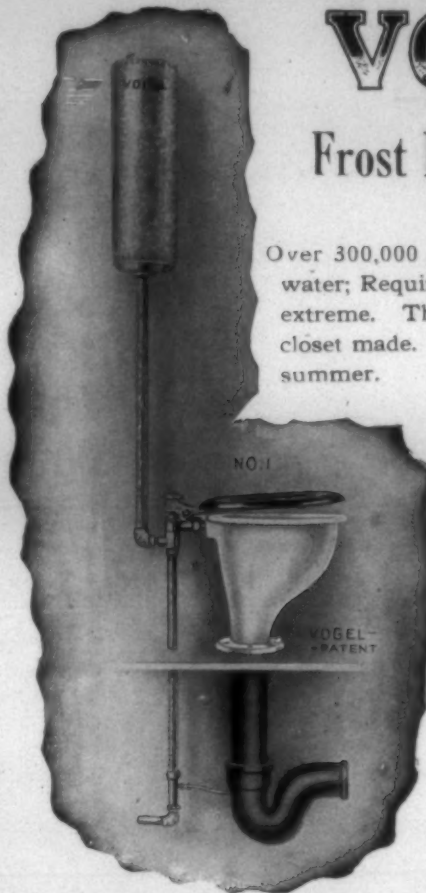
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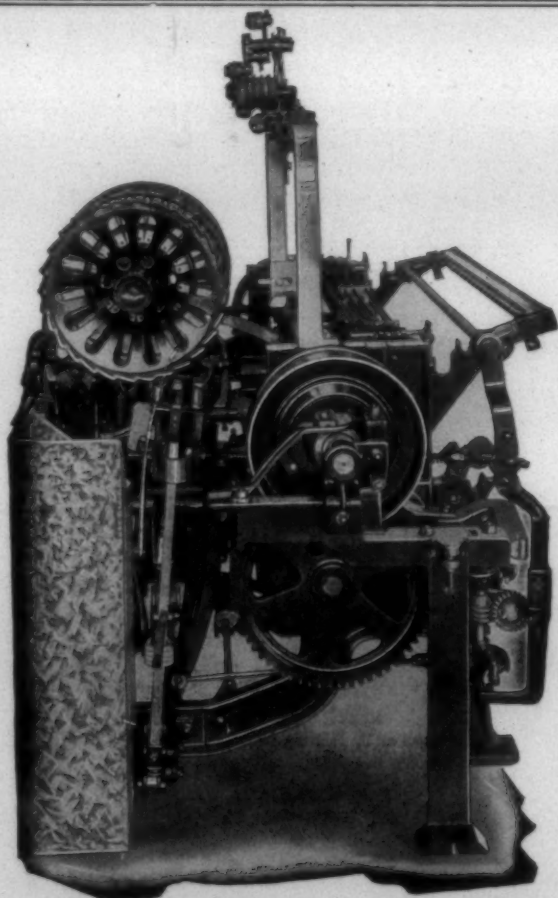
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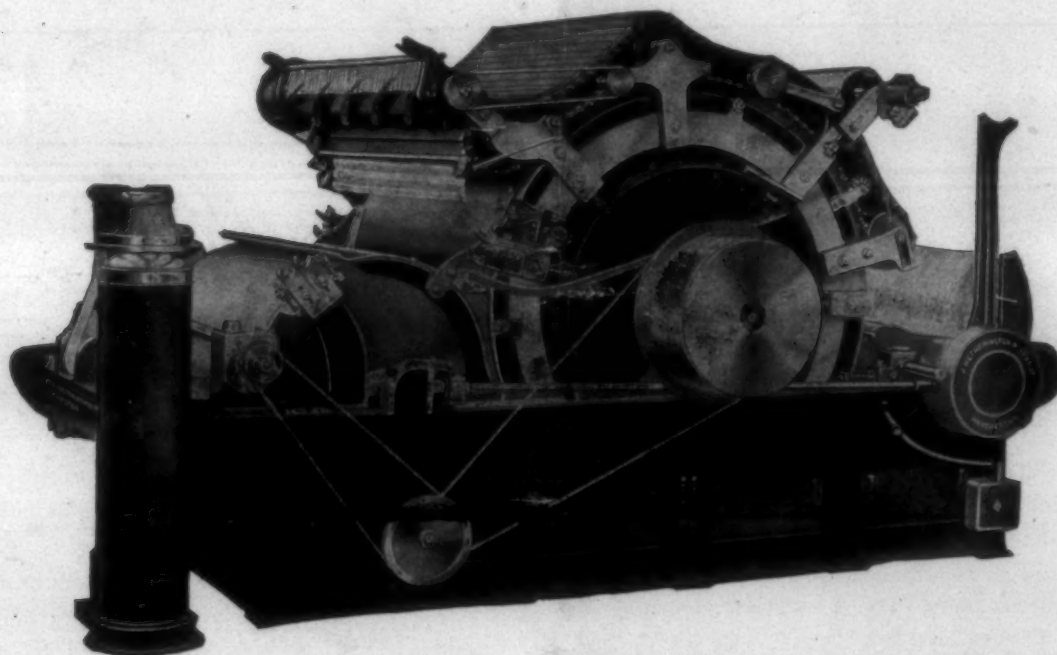
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